THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 233

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Trust Action Against A. P.; RAF in W. Atlantic Patrol; Speeding Workers Warned

The World's Day—August 28, 1942

National: Antitrust Suit Filed Against the A. P.

The U. S. Government filed an antitrust complaint in the Southern New York District Court against the Associated Press, contending that a newspaper unable to acquire that service suffered competitive disadvantages. (Page 9.)

C. I. O. aluminum workers voted in six of seven plants of the Aluminum Company of America to reject a War Labor Board decision denying their request for a general wage increase. [Other labor news: Page 13.]

New York Democrats closed ranks behind Attorney General John J. Bennett for Governor as pre-nomination divisions were bridged. Edward J. Flynn, Democratic National Chairman, swung to Mr. Bennett, whose nomination had been opposed by President Roosevelt.

British war relief needs for next year will require $7,000,000 to be raised in the United States, according to Winthrop W. Aldrich, President of the British War Relief Society, just back from London.

In New York, indictment for treason with death penalties on conviction for all Americans working as shortwave propaganda broadcasters for the Axis was recommended by Oscar R. Ewing, prosecutor of William Dudley Pelley.

Last passengers aboard the diplomatic exchange liner Gripsholm have been cleared, concluding three days of intensive questioning of more than 1,400 persons who returned from the Orient. A total of 162 persons were taken to Ellis Island for further questioning.

Washington: RAF Joins Western Atlantic Patrol

The Navy announced that British planes and fliers have joined the antisubmarine campaign in the Western Atlantic.

President Roosevelt proposed a broad plan for the Americas to help Spain repair civil war damage to its cultural treasures and stimulate postwar tourist travel to that country. He said that, of course, the entire program was predicated on the assumption that Spain remained neutral in the war, but was not designed to put diplomatic pressure on Spain.

Strictures by the American Federation of Musicians on recordings were criticized by a Department of Justice official who indicated suit might later be filed in Federal Court on charges of violating antitrust laws.

Donald M. Nelson announced that effective Sept. 7 power to grant priority ratings will rest solely with WPB district offices.

President Roosevelt, visualizing the possibility of the imposition of a meatless day each week on the American people, said that this would permit the freeing of 30 or 40 cargo ships now used to transport meat.

New England: Speeding War Workers to Lose Gas

War workers were told they would lose all gasoline rations for the duration if they exceeded the State's mandatory 40-mile an hour speed limit in going to or from work.

Army and State Guardsmen were poised for action in six New England states as Service Command War Games began. [Page 2.]

First class of commissioned Officers graduated from Naval Training School at Harvard University. [Page 3.]

Europe: Nazis Execute Nine Czech Ex-Generals

Nazis executed nine former Czech General Staff officers on charges of committing high treason against the German Reich and against "the order created in Bohemia and Moravia as leaders of a high treasonable organization," the Czech Government in London announced.

Five Norwegians, all Army officers, were sentenced to capital punishment by a German military court on charges of terrorism, bombing, sabotage and activity aiding the enemy, it was reported from Switzerland.

A bomb tossed into a crowd of 1,200 persons at the pro-German National Popular Assembly headquarters of Marcel Déat in Paris killed one person and injured 22, it was reported from Vichy.

Lord Moyne, former Colonial Secretary, was named Deputy Minister of State in the Middle East, working under Richard G. Casey, former Australian statesman who now represents the British Government as Minister in the Middle East. [Page 8.]

An earthquake in the region of Tirana, Capital of Italian-occupied Albania, killed or injured several persons and destroyed considerable property, it was reported from Switzerland. Numerous villages were said to have been laid waste.

Repatriation ship City of Paris docked at Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, with Japanese nationals from India to be exchanged for United Nations diplomats and other citizens released by Japan.

Nazis requisitioned three quarters of Norway's 2,000 small craft fishing fleet, according to a Reuters dispatch from Stockholm.

Canada: Collective Bargaining Rights Urged

A Wagner Act for Canada's workers to guarantee collective bargaining rights to all workers was urged by the 58th annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. [Financial Page.]

Lack of control of wages and farm prices in the United States threatens to have a very serious effect upon Canada's inflation control program, Chairman Donald Gordon of the Canadian Wartime Prices and Trade Board declared.

The War:

Latest Developments on the world's battle fronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Meatless Days Move Nearer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—A meatless day a week throughout the United States will mean the release of 30 to 40 ships to carry weapons of war to the battlefronts.

This was the way President Roosevelt disclosed to his press conference today that the Government was going to ask the American people to accept a voluntary reduction of meat consumption in homes and restaurants.

No date or detailed plans for the national meatless day have yet been worked out, but the President left the impression with correspondents that the request would be forthcoming in the near future.

Mr. Roosevelt emphasized that the ship saving would be an incalculable contribution to the allied war effort.

The President said he had discussed the shipping situation with Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand.

The primary question, Mr. Roosevelt explained, is how to use available shipping space, rather than where meat should be shipped and who should ship it.

For example, he said, a good deal of American meat could be shipped to nations in need, and this would save an appreciable volume of shipping from such nations as Argentina, Australia and New Zealand.

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Weather Predictions

DRIZZLE | COOL | RAIN | WARM

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

First Waves Take Part In Skillful Drill

Commander McCandless praises it as the best first performance of new recruits.

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Aug 28—The first Waves to report for training at the United States Naval Training School at Smith College today passed their initiation into the Navy with flying colors.

After hardly more than five minutes of instruction in the technique of marching, 21 green "rookies" swung into step and did themselves so proudly that their instructor, Lieut. Commander Wilson B. McCandless, described their performance as "the best drill of new recruits I have ever had."

"They took to it beautifully," he said. Just wait "till they get their uniforms."

An amazed townswoman who saw them go by stood in wonder and admiration. "I never thought I should like to see women in the Navy," she declared. "They're wonderful."

First Luncheon Menu

For their first lunch in the Navy, the girls had clam chowder and crackers, scrambled eggs and grilled tomatoes, rolls, blueberry pudding and tea.

They will lunch daily at 12:15, and march to dinner promptly at 6 o'clock. The girls will eat at the Wiggins Tavern, and the Navy will pass upon all menus in advance.

First girl to register was Lieut. (J. G.) Elinor Denton Rich of Quincy, Mass., a graduate of Emmanuel College, Boston, and formerly a laboratory technician at the Quincy City Hospital.

Lieut. Frances L. Rich, who has preferred the career of a sculptress, and lately that of an "engineering illustrator" at the Lockheed Airplane factory in Burbank, Calif., to following in the footsteps of her mother, was one of the first to arrive here.

Familiar Scene

She returns to familiar scenes, for she was graduated from Smith College in 1931. She has brown wavy hair, cut in a becoming feather bob, hazel eyes and a merry smile.

Miss Rich is well known as a sculptress and executed an Army-Navy nurses memorial at Arlington Cemetery. She was sworn into the Navy Aug. 24 at Los Angeles.

Other girls who are soon to learn that this women's Navy is going to be no place for softies are:

Bette Evans, Lieut. (J. G.), of Washington, a graduate of Drake University. She came to the Navy from the position of Chief of the Women's Press Section of the War Savings Division of the Treasury Department.

Georgiana Remer, Ensign of New York City, a graduate of Barnard College and Oxford University, England. She was formerly an instructor in English at Barnard College.

Martha Evelyn Donaldson, Lieutenant (J. G.), of New York City. A graduate of Oberlin College and Columbia. She has been driving a Red Cross Motor Corps ambulance in New York, one of the first women to drive on a city ambulance.

Former Personnel Director

Helen Sweat, Lieutenant (J. G.), of New York City, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, and previously director of personnel work in a large department store.

Elspeth McKenzie, Lieutenant (J. G.), of New York City, a graduate

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

RAF Blasts German Aircraft Center; U. S. Cautioned on Solomons Battle; Yanks' Air Power Growing in Desert

Americans in Egypt co-operate with Allies —'Let's get job done' is goal.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE ALLIED FORCES IN EGYPT. Passed by the United States Military Censor. Aug. 28—Over a cluster of white-walled Army tents amid the sun-drenched reaches of the desert, we suddenly saw a large American flag waving in the hot breeze. It is strange what the sight of one's own familiar flag amid remote alien surroundings does even to unsentimental news reporters, evoking the mingled powerful feelings of nostalgic yearning, national pride, and love of country. The words of childhood —"I pledge allegiance to my flag" —assume a very real meaning.

Driving out from Cairo toward the Suez area in the early morning, we had anticipated difficulties in locating the United States Army camp, but the flag saved us the trouble of making inquiries. As we came closer, we saw squads of men wearing khaki uniforms and new streamlined helmets which impart such an air of robot-like efficiency. Outside the entrance to a large tent near the flagpole was a signboard on which was inscribed: "Commanding Officer, United States Army."

A crisp, friendly captain welcomed us. His contingent had been here about a week, he explained. His men were part of the American troops, mostly Air Force ground personnel, who landed in Egypt 10 days ago. Other groups from this number already were attached to and serving with various air squadrons. This was a transit camp where he and his men were awaiting orders.

Pending assignment to regular duties, they were kept busy and out of trouble by drilling, athletics, digging slit trenches, and working on a plan of defense against marauders or parachutists, as in these days one should be prepared for everything.

Far from any town, the only entertainment or attraction was a makeshift movie house where a native impresario catered to troops from surrounding camps with 10-year-old pictures at three piastres admission.

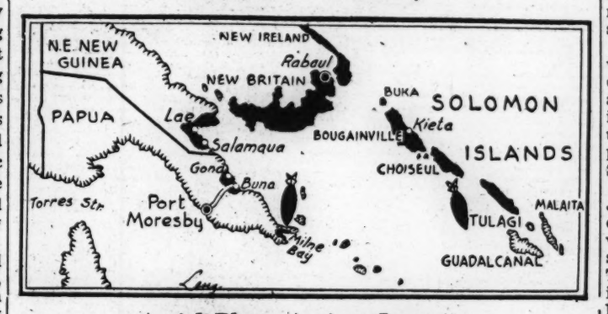
Allied Competition

Eventually the United Service Organizations may reach this neck of the woods, but there is no sign of them yet. But the troops had no time to be bored. Yesterday they visited a neighboring Greek Army camp where an impromptu volleyball match was staged between the two Allies. A fine time was had by all. The score was a tie, two to two, and the boys were eager for a return match.

The voyage of the troops from the States passed without untoward incident save for the reported destruction of two U-boats by escort vessels at the outset. The only break in the long tedium was shore leave at Durban where they established the unprecedented record of not leaving a single man behind. Top Sergeant Albert Feldstein im-

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Bombs Over Germany



Aerial Blows Against Japanese

By a Staff Artist

U. S. Planes Raid Burma Base

Around the globe the aerial power of the United Nations is making itself felt. Top: Points bombed in Germany and Nazi-occupied Europe in past 24 hours. Center: How American air strength is being brought to bear against Japanese in Solomons area. Lower: Lashio, where American planes raided Japanese supply base. Chuhsien, important Japanese air center in Eastern China, which Chinese have recaptured, is shown at right in lower map.

Major Pacific victory not yet won and enemy's attempts should not be called an offensive.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—The United States has not yet won a major victory over the enemy in the Solomon Islands and the Japanese sea and air power in that part of the Southwestern Pacific has not been crushed, persons in intimate touch with American war strategy warned today.

The latest Japanese attack, which was turned back by American air power, is described here as no more than a reconnaissance in force, while its defeat is looked upon as no more than the first phase in a bitter struggle for the Solomons.

The belief is strong that the Japanese, having seen the extent of American power in the islands, will return in much greater force, since it is not thought possible that Tokyo will content itself with losing control of an area which points like a finger at the very center of the newly-won Japanese empire.

Officials here are known to be disturbed over the tendency of American newspapers and radio stations to paint the repulse of the Japanese flotilla as a major United Nations victory.

Total Japanese Effort

One high authority in Washington said that the total Japanese effort to recapture the Tulagi area in the Solomons to date had consisted of landing about 700 troops on Guadalcanal and a series of small aerial attacks. The 700 Japanese troops were wiped out by the Marines, while the Americans have knocked down 30 or 32 enemy planes at a cost of but four.

The Japanese attempts to date should not be called an offensive, he said, adding that the Americans think that they have sunk a few enemy ships.

At the same time, officials here are not inclined to underestimate the importance of the successes already won in that area. They point out that the Americans have shown not only the ability to launch a successful attack but they have also shown themselves ready to strike with effective force against counterattacking enemy sea and air power.

In its communiqués the Navy has reported that American bombers hit two aircraft carriers. A large carrier was hit four times, while a small carrier, the Ryuzyo, was severely damaged by the air attack. At least one Japanese transport was destroyed, while there is evidence that probably a destroyer and a cruiser were sent to the bottom.

Dent in Tokyo's Tonnage

Added to the already very severe carrier and cruiser losses suffered by the Japanese, these

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Allied planes strike Nazis on two fronts —Axis edging nearer to Stalingrad.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

In all sectors of the global war Allied air power is striking hard and encouraging blows at Axis sea and land might.

Six hundred British planes have bombed Kassel, German rail and aircraft center, and Gdynia, important naval base in former Poland.

Flying Fortresses struck at the shipyards of Rotterdam yesterday and today bombed the airplane factory at Meaulte, near Albert in northern France.

Russian bomber pilots have reported setting large fires in Berlin, Danzig, and Königsberg.

The strong Japanese naval force that attempted to smash American positions in the Tulagi area of the Solomons appears to have withdrawn, presumably under the continued harassment of American aircraft.

Allied airmen have shot down 12 and probably 14 more Japanese fighters around Milne Bay, New Guinea, where Japanese land forces seek to consolidate a new landing.

United States fliers have struck at Lashio, Burma.

And new arrivals of United States Air Forces are reported in Egypt and Africa.

Thus the issue of the hour would seem to be joined: Can air power overcome or blunt land and sea offensive power?

Let us consider the more encouraging aspects first. The withdrawal in the Solomons strongly suggests that the United States will be able to maintain its hard-won position in the islands, although it is too early to be certain. Japanese forces may have been withdrawn chiefly to regroup themselves for another attack or to await the outcome of the thrust at New Guinea. But it is more likely that the effectiveness of American aerial attacks dictated the move.

On the other side of the picture, however, there is as yet no evidence that the Allied aerial blows have lessened or will be able to lessen the gravity of the situation in Russia.

In spite of heavy losses to two spearheads, the Nazis have edged still closer to Stalingrad, one unconfirmed report putting them only 13 miles away, and German progress continues in the Caucasus. The Russians report the capture of a strongly fortified position in their diversionary offensive in the Rzhev sector of the Central Front, but the fact that they speak of repulsing counterattacks makes it questionable whether this drive will be able to generate enough momentum to ease the pressure on Stalingrad.

The commander of the Soviet Central Front, Gen. Gregory Zhukov, has just been appointed first Vice-Commander for Defense. This puts him one step below Joseph Stalin in the Red Army war machine.

Meanwhile, good news has come from China, where it was announced that Chinese forces had succeeded in recapturing Chuhsien and taking possession of one of East Asia's best-equipped airfields—an ideal base for raids on Japanese cities.

RAF Strikes:

Kassel and Gdynia Targets of Bombers

In its twin raids on the rail-aircraft center of Kassel and the Baltic port of Gdynia in former Poland, the Royal Air Force spread the massed might of its bombers last night from end to end of Germany.

To carry the great onslaught to smash the Nazi war machine across the whole breadth of Germany to Gdynia, the British had to fly more than 1,500 miles round-trip from home bases under a moonlit sky.

This appeared to be another long step forward in the avowed British policy of helping Soviet Russia—a smash at the Baltic harbor where

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Japan's Strength Erases Military Fairy Tales

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Back from his war coverage in the Southwest Pacific, Mr. Harsch today writes the third of his series of articles: "Our Far Eastern War."

The western world's choicest collection of modern fairy tales has been buried under the debris of Hong Kong and Singapore, Burma and Java, Pearl Harbor and Manila Bay.

It is hardly necessary to recall them. Almost every living American and Britisher has been brought up on them from the cradle. You remember, don't you, the one about the phony set of blueprints for a ship which the Japanese followed slavishly—and the ship turned over when it was launched?

And the repeated assurances that the Japanese could never fly planes, or bomb accurately?

And the comfortable legend that the only asset of the Japanese High Command was an unusual readiness of the Japanese soldier to die for his country?

There were dozens more which cropped up in changing guise every time the conversation in some Anglo-American Club turned of an evening to Japan and its ambitions. There was never a dearth of expert opinion on the weaknesses of the Japanese economic, industrial and financial systems. Our press was filled with such comforting

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Ford Plant Rates for Women Higher Than West Coast Pay

What women are doing in war industries, how they are faring, what changes their presence is forcing on the industrial scene, are subjects being reported in a series by The Christian Science Monitor's representative, one of a group of American newspaperwomen now touring war plants under sponsorship of the National Association of Manufacturers.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Aug. 28 — Henry Ford, who startled the industrial world 30 years ago with a $5 a day wage, is doing well by his first women employees.

Compared with a 60 and 62½ cents an hour wage on the Pacific Coast women are starting to work untrained at the Willow Run bomber plant at 75 cents an hour. On the West Coast, they are raised to 75 cents an hour after three months; here they make $1.10 for comparable work after the first month. Thus far women have not had to work on Sunday at Willow Run.

Until he started to tool up to make B-24 bombers at his sprawling new plant 23 miles outside of Detroit, Mr. Ford never hired many women. He had used a few to make electric breaker switches for automobiles, but had no real provision for them in his automobile plant set-up.

Ten per cent of the production workers at Willow Run today are women. When bombers begin to roll off the production line, the percentage is expected to go up.

50 P. C. Possible

"There is no reason why we could not use 50 per cent women," Charles E. Sorensen, Vice-President of the Ford Motor Company, told newspaperwomen on a National Association of Manufacturers' tour of war plants. "We expect to see them here as foremen and superintendents," he declared.

Girls at the Ford bomber plant get 40 hours training for the jobs at the plant and will have the opportunity for further study of blueprint reading, geometry, engineering and other subjects that will help them get promoted to better jobs. Wage rates for men and women are the same.

Hiring and training women for jobs they have never done before is just one of a series of problems Ford has had to work out before beginning assembly-line production of bombers which Mr. Sorensen compared to Christmas tree trimming "with everybody putting something on as it goes along."

It was a year ago last May that Mr. Ford received the "go ahead" signal from the Army on his bomber plant. The first steel for the gigantic factory was raised a year ago this month.

Prediction Fulfilled

"We said we could be rolling in a year and we were not very far from wrong," Mr. Sorensen told newspaperwomen.

He predicted that when bombers begin rolling off the Ford assembly line "nobody is going to be disappointed." At the same time he admitted that Mr. Ford has no provision for taking care of obsolescence in his plane but would make only a fixed design. "We have nothing to do with what the Army wants," he said.

Mr. Sorensen expressed confidence that the labor situation at the Ford plant is improving, despite a recent Life Magazine ar-

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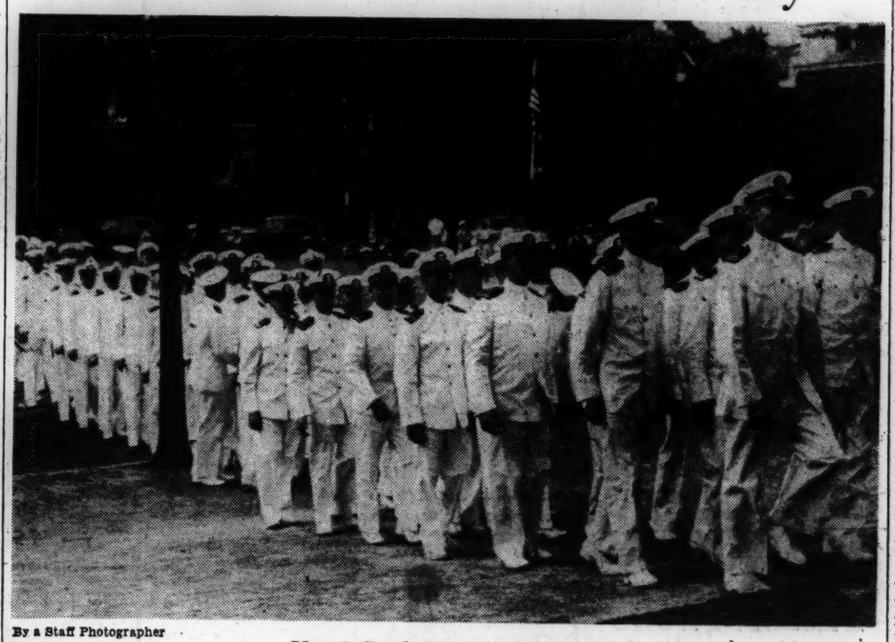
More Officers for Uncle Sam's Navy

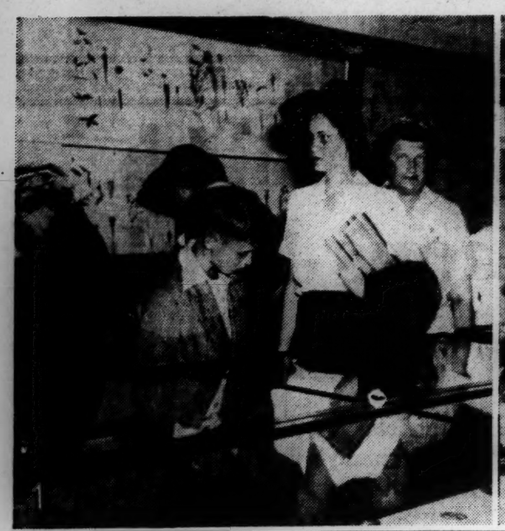


By a Staff Photographer

Naval Graduation at Harvard

To the tune of "Anchors Aweigh" these members of the first class of naval officers to graduate from the Navy Training School in World War II at Harvard march into Sanders Theater, Memorial Hall, for graduation exercises and the insignia of their commissions. [Story: Page 3.]

Downtown Boston Offers Choice of Many Historically Interesting Landmarks



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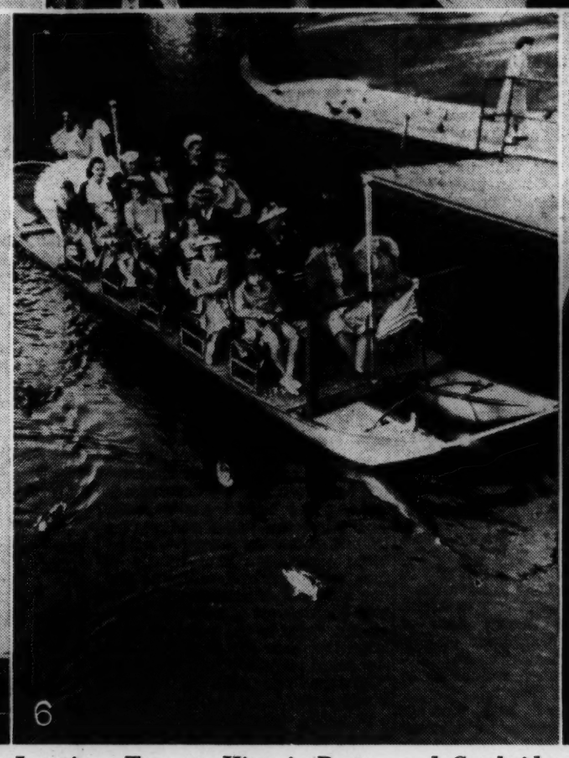

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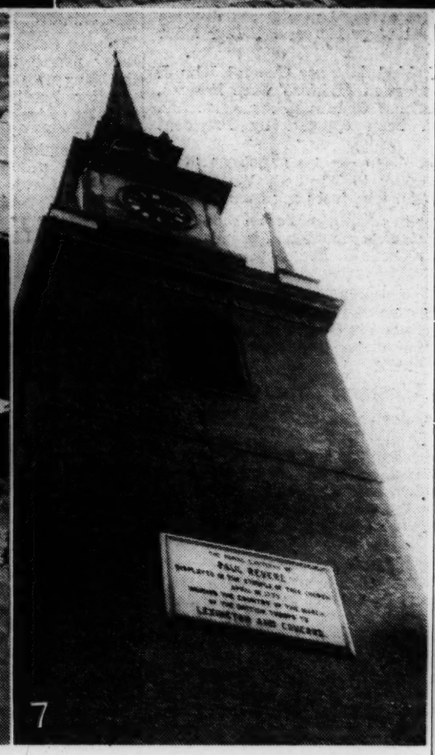

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By a Staff Photographer

Gasless Jauntings Turn to Historic Boston and Cambridge

Now's the time to visit those historic sections of Greater Boston and Cambridge which you've always left to that future day when you were not bound for some distant point. Visitors and residents, alike, are finding new delights at the Agassiz Museum, Harvard University, where (picture No. 1) they look over the famous glass flowers. Two sightseeing Victory Tours have been arranged by the Gray Line, and, in Picture No. 2, we see a group of visitors leaving the starting point, Hotel Statler, in an old-time, horse-driven break. Competent lecturers describe historic points of interest. No. 3: A stop at the Paul Revere House always brings forth a group of youngsters from the neighborhood, eager to tell the story to visitors, and hopeful of an occasional nickel or dime. No. 4: Here's the bus that takes 20 sightseers at a time to historic Cambridge. No. 5: The "Do Not Enter" sign just to the left of Bunker Hill Monument refers to a one-way street, but it also tells the story of the Monument—"closed for the duration." No. 6: A visit to downtown Boston is never complete without a ride on the Swan Boats in the Public Garden. Sailors like the ride, and so do occasional pigeons seeking titbits tossed to the ducks which always follow the boats around the lagoon. No. 7: Spire of the Old North Church, from which Paul Revere's signal lanterns were hung.

Maine Airfield Is Seized Early in N. E. War Games

First action in the First Service Command war games which got under way today was reported from Bangor, Maine, when mythical enemy parachute troops seized about half of the Dow Field Airport in a sudden attack.

Two hours later the situation was reported "under control."

The so-called Command Post Exercises or "war games" will involve several thousand State and Federal troops in nearly every part of the vital New England area, officials of the First Service Command said.

During the three-day duration of the exercise State Guardsmen and Regular Army troops will be called upon to repel theoretical invasion attempts by parachute troops and coastal landing parties. They will also be brought into action against "enemy" attempts to sabotage important defense plants, communication and transportation systems.

At Dow Field two thirds of the personnel was "wiped out" by the 75 theoretical parachutists, dropping from planes arriving at the rate of one every 10 minutes. The "enemy" was later driven from the field into surrounding woodland.

It was the first simulated attack in Maine in the New England-wide Command Post Exercises.

Dow Field gave this report on the first action in a message at 8:30 a. m. to Security District 1 headquarters here:

"About 75 enemy parachute troops have landed in the vicinity of Dow Field in the last hour. Planes are arriving at the rate of one every 10 minutes. They are in control of about one-half of the field. Our local guard has been reduced to about one-third. Most of our communications have been cut. We need help urgently."

Two hours later a military police detachment which had been stationed in Old Town, reported:

"Dow Field everything under control. Parachutists who landed have been driven away, are in wooded knoll at southwest of main gate. Parachute troops apparently are all around field. Holding troops on knoll. Dow Field has sent planes to locate your column and establish communications."

Most of today's problems involved paper work by Service Command officers who were called upon to determine proper action for dealing with several "enemy" moves. Actual movement of troops over New England highways to points of "action" were not expected until tomorrow and Sunday.

Adjt. Gen. John H. Sherburne, head of the Massachusetts State Guard, said that the first of 46 problems involving Bay State Guardsmen would not be "pulled" until tomorrow morning at eight o'clock. At that hour, he said. Col. Fred During, member of Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles' staff and chief umpire for the war games, would come to the State House and break the seal on an envelope containing the problems.

General Sherburne said he expected the problems would mainly deal with saboteurs and parachute troops and would range the State from Williamstown to Cape Cod.

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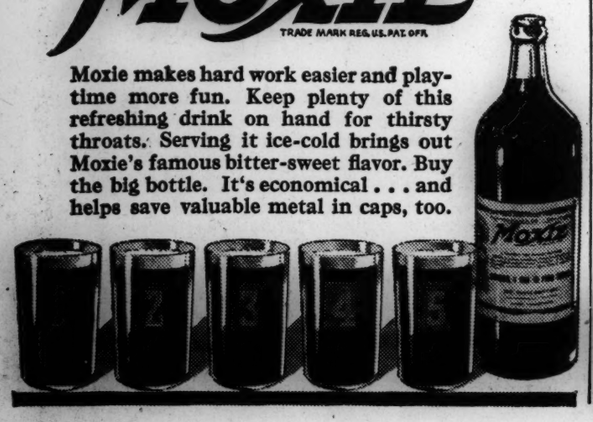


Victory Tours Around City Include Old and New Points

Gasless Jauntings
A Friday Feature

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Downtown Boston, with its narrow crooked streets which follow proverbial cowpaths and its innumerable historic landmarks, long has been popular with tourists from all parts of the globe. But, as is so often the case, the peregrinations of Bostonians take them to more distant parts. They always comfort themselves with the thought that those things which always are with us can be seen at any time.

Well, with gasoline and tire rationing, the golden opportunity has arrived. For those who still prefer some other means of transportation than shank's mare, there is still one sightseeing service left in the Hub, by horse-drawn vehicles. The Gray-Rawding and Royal Blue Lines have combined forces in their Victory Tours — stately trips in breaks and 20-passenger busses.

Two trips have been arranged, one embracing all points of interest in the historical and modern business sections of the city, with short stops at Bunker Hill Monument, Old North Church, and the Paul Revere House, and the other covering the finest streets and avenues of the Back Bay, the Fenway and park system, Brooklines, and Cambridge, with stops at the Christian Science Publishing House to visit the Mapparium, and at the Aggassiz Museum, Harvard University, to see the famous glass flowers.

Boston Trip 2½ Hours

The historic Boston trip takes about 2½ hours, and the one to Cambridge about three hours. The cost is the same in either case, $2 plus 10 cents tax for each person. Both tours leave from the Hotel Statler, Park Square. Qualified lecturers are on each tour.

However, if one prefers to wonder at leisure, there's an abundance of historical shrines, any baker's dozen of which should be "musts" on anyone's list. Most of these are too well-known to warrant description, but by way of "leads," there's appended herewith an alphabetical list of some of the more important places. Check them over and see how many you've visited recently—if at all.

For a more complete list, the Boston Elevated's System Route Map (free for the asking) gives them all—and how to reach them without gasoline or tires.

Historical

Bunker Hill Monument
Copp's Hill Burying Ground
Harrison Gray Otis House
Old Granary Burying Ground
Old North Church
Old South Meeting House
Old State House
Paul Revere House

Museums

Agassiz Museum, Harvard University
Barnum Museum, Tufts College
Botanic Garden, Cambridge
Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain
Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge
Gardner (Isabella Stewart) Museum, Fenway
Germanic Museum, Cambridge
Museum of Fine Arts
Museum of Natural History
New England Museum
Peabody Museum

Parks

Arnold Arboretum
Aquarium, Marine Park
Boston Common
Charles River Basin and Esplanade
City Point
Fenway Park
Franklin Park
Jamaica Pond
Public Garden

Public Buildings

Boston Public Library
Custom House
State House

(Eighth of a series of 19 articles outlining fun for the week end—without gasoline.)

Always somebody ready to make things last longer, work better.

EASY TO FIND IN TELEPHONE DIRECTORY YELLOW PAGES

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

The two-day exhibition of the products of children's gardens at Horticultural Hall closes this evening at 6 p. m. Admission is free to the public.

Tomorrow

A gallery talk by Mrs. Tanner will be given in the Museum of Fine Arts on "Museum Treasures," beginning at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Seamen Torpedoed in Mid-Atlantic Rescued

Fifteen days without food or water while adrift in open craft on the stormy mid-Atlantic is the experience undergone by five British merchantmen, following the daylight torpedoing of their ship without warning. The men were landed at a North Atlantic port a few days ago, and are now being cared for at a New England hospital.

Four of the men were rescued from an open life raft by a United States Coast Guard vessel, and the fifth was picked up in a waterlogged lifeboat about 35 miles distant. All five are the only known survivors of the merchant vessel, which carried a crew of 35 seamen, plus a gun crew of six. All 41 aboard were British, with the exception of one Free Frenchman, and one Australian.

According to the rescued men, five seamen were on lookout when the torpedo struck. No one saw a submarine, although two testified they thought they had seen the wake of the torpedo. The survivors estimated that not more than 12 men escaped when the boat sunk.

Collision in Thick Fog

The vessel, itself, was setting low in the water, having collided only the day before the torpedoing with an unidentified vessel during an extremely thick fog. The boat was partly disabled as the result of this collision, the forward end being crushed and the compartments waterfilled. However, it was still able to keep afloat, since the after compartments had been plugged.

Among the missing is the Captain, W. G. I. Rogers of Cardiff, Wales. First Officer William M. Duncan of Aberdeen, Scotland, was the lone survivor found in the lifeboat.

Despite his severe exposure, Mr. Duncan was able to give a fairly good story of the torpedoing.

"When the vessel sank, I was thrown into the sea," he said. "With two others, I swam to a lifeboat which had broken loose and which was floating upside down. We clung to this for two days, and finally managed to rig a line from one side and over the keel. By swaying the boat with the waves, we succeeded in righting it, and climbed aboard.

"After several days, one of my companions, the assistant steward, collapsed and slipped into the water in the bottom of the boat. We managed to drag him out, and while I held him across my knees, we tried resuscitation methods, but without success. Finally, we were obliged to slip him over the side.

"Later," Mr. Duncan continued, "my remaining companion jumped overboard, leaving me alone."

Ship Sank Quickly

When rescued by the Coast Guardsmen, Mr. Duncan was apparently under the hallucination that he was at a beach picnic, and he tried desperately to warn his rescuers away, tellling them that their boat was in danger of going aground on the beach.

After the vessel was struck by the torpedo, the men stated, it rolled over and sank in less than three minutes. They did not think anyone was killed by the torpedo, which had struck low in the bunker space, but they felt that men were carried under when the boat rolled over.

Choppy Sea Running

Three rafts were seen to put out, each carrying three men, and, for the first few days, the men endeavored to keep together. Finally, one raft broke up and sank. The Free Frenchman had been on this, they said, and although they tried to get him to come aboard their raft, he refused.

During a heavy fog, those on the rescued life raft lost sight of the other for some time. When they finally sighted it, the raft was empty. The weather, which had been good at the time of the torpedoing, with fair visibility, grew steadily worse, with a choppy sea running most of the time.

To protect themselves against exposure, the men made a shelter by utilizing one of the flotation tanks. Tearing out the kapok lining, they took turns crawling inside to keep warm. When rescued, the men had very little wearing apparel.

Those rescued from the raft were: George Cuthbert, fireman of South Shields, England, who insisted upon walking ashore; Frank Kirkwood, able seaman, of Edinburgh, Scotland; Stanley Powell, radio operator, of Keighley, Yorkshire, England; and Kenneth Eaton, third officer, of Swansea, South Wales.

Plea for Care Of Pet Animals

An urgent appeal to persons leaving their summer homes to take proper care of any pets was issued today by Robert F. Sellar, President of the Animal Rescue League of Boston.

Arrangement should be made far enough in advance to guard against the possibility of the animal not being found at the last minute when the house is about to be closed, Mr. Sellar said. Animals left behind at beaches and summer resorts, he added, become pitiful creatures, not only miserable themselves but a menace to the safety of the community and to wild life.

Animals which cannot be taken on trips should be left in reliable hands or taken to the S. P. C. A. or Animal Rescue League where they will be properly cared for, the League President said.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE COOL RAIN WARM

Boston and Vicinity: Little change in temperature tonight; moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire: Scattered showers; little change in temperature tonight.

Vermont: Scattered showers; slightly cooler in north portion tonight.

Massachusetts: Scattered showers in west portion; little change in temperature tonight.

Connecticut: Not quite so cool tonight.

Rhode Island: Little change in temperature tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 1:12 p. m.; height 11.1 feet. Saturday, 2:25 a. m.; height 10.4 feet. Light all vehicles Friday by 7:56 p. m.

'Gas' Checkup Is to Continue On Week End

Efforts to enforce gasoline-rationing regulations will go on unabated this week end and inspectors of the State Office of Price Administration will be at many, if not all, pleasure resorts to check on stickers and ration books, according to Director Henry Parkman, Jr.

The inspectors will work, not only independently, but upon anonymous "tips" sent in to the State OPA at 10 Park Square. No previous warning will be given as to where the inspectors will turn up other than the widely publicized fact—knowledge of which has been made available through the newspapers this week—that violators are in danger of speedy apprehension.

From the Taunton. Rationing Board offices, 622 ration books were stolen Wednesday night, and as a result, V. Jean Deponte, Chairman of the Taunton Board, has proposed to Mr. Parkman that existing gasoline ration books be "gradually canceled" and new ones issued in which each stamp would have a serial number.

Mr. Parkman answered that while the plan had merit, it would be next to impossible to put it into effect. He pointed out that 1,000,000 ration bcoks have been issued in Massachusetts alone, and 700,000,000 in the 17 rationed states, and that the printing, bookkeeping, and mailing of new books would require weeks of work. He believes such a plan unnecessary while such a small percentage of the books has been stolen. "The situation has not yet reached a point," he said, "where such drastic action has to be taken.

Wilhelmina Praises, Aids the U. S. O.

Frank J. Diamond, United Service Organizations campaign Chairman in Lee, Mass., received a letter today from the principal secretary of Queen Wilhelmina. She made a very generous contribution and with it sent a letter reading, "Her Majesty wishes on her departure to make this small contribution to the worthy cause which your splendid organization is sponsoring in this country."

The Queen made her summer home at Lee in the Berkshires. As she landed in Britain yesterday, the letter was taken by U. S. O. officials to have been one of the last she got off before leaving the United States.

"MARIE"
"Perfect," Says Prominent Stylist*
You'll agree, too, when you slip on this classic Black Suede with gleaming Patent trim. The heel is flattering, yet a good walking height; the last, one of Treadeasy's best. You'll work and play in this shoe without a moment of foot discomfort.
*BETA COWLES
Treadeasy Shoes
TRIPLE-TITE HEEL
SAVES STOCKING WEAR

TREADEASY SHOES FOR FALL
$7.50 and $7.95, Some styles higher

MASS.	Boston	Treadeasy Shoe Shop	140 Boylston St.
	Springfield	Treadeasy Shoe Shop	331 Bridge St.
N.Y.	New York City	Treadeasy Shoe Shop	24 West 39th St.
	Oswego	Ferguson's Boot Shop	41 E. Bridge St.
	Rochester	Treadeasy Shoe Shop	Franklin at Main
PA.	Philadelphia	Treadeasy Shoe Shop	1709 Chestnut St.
	Pittsburgh	Treadeasy Shoe Shop	Jenkins Arcade
ILL.	Chicago	Treadeasy Shoe Shop	60 E. Madison St.
MICH.	Detroit	Treadeasy Shoe Shop	1254 Wash. Blvd.
OHIO	Columbus	Corbett-Matthews Co.	104 No. High St.

Lack of Ceiling on Livestock Is Blamed for Violations of Meat Price Curb

Associated Press

Ready for Opening of School

On hand at Smith College today to greet the advance contingent of "Waves"—Women Appointed for Volunteer Emergency Service—were Lieut. Elizabeth B. Crandall, U. S. N. R., and Capt. Herbert W. Underwood, U. S. N. (Ret.), Commanding Officer of the United States Naval Training School for the Women's Reserve, which opens officially at Northampton Oct. 6.

Dealers Hear Meat Gougers Face Penalty

"The difficulty in the meat price situation," said Charles O. Monahan, enforcement attorney in the regional Office of Price Administration, "stems right from the top, from the fact that there is no ceiling price on livestock as yet.

"This has led to attempts all along the line to avoid the 'squeeze' effect of the price ceiling under which jobber, wholesaler and retailer must operate.

"What we want," added Mr. Monahan, "is co-operation from everyone who has had to suffer from violation of the price control—co-operation from everybody, from the retail dealer right up to the packer. With sufficient evidence we can do a great deal to correct these evils."

Meat Dealers Reorganize

The complex problem of the New England meat shortage was discussed yesterday by about 100 New England meat dealers at the Parker House, Boston. One outcome of the meeting for the formation of the New England Wholesale Meat Dealers Association, which is to report to Washington on the effect of present price schedules upon each branch of the industry.

Sidney H. Rabinowitz, President of the Colonial Provision Company and head of the Emergency Committee formed recently in Boston, will be Temporary Chairman, and with Harold Widetzky, counsel for the Committee, will go to Washington within the next few days to talk over wholesale ceiling prices.

Mr. Monahan told the meat dealers that several meat houses were under investigation by the OPA for suspected "black market" practices, which are in effect an attempt to evade the meat price schedules.

Points to Possible Penalties

"It is impossible to overlook irregularities that have come to our attention," said Mr. Monahan. "B-grade steers suddenly and without additional nourishment have developed into AA. There have never been so many beef tongues on the New England market as arrived here during the last two weeks. What are people thinking about those of you who are guilty of these practices?" he asked.

Jobbers were accepting, he said, 150 pounds of beef knowing that they would be billed for 175 or even 200 pounds. They were being compelled to buy unsalable quantities of tripe in order to purchase the amount of beef they needed.

"The law contains provisions," warned Mr. Monahan, "whereby your right to do business may be suspended. Unfortunately, we are working on a very limited budget, with limited manpower, but the wheels are grinding slowly toward violators." Penalties, he said, might include a $10,000 fine and year in jail.

Maine Shipyard to Launch Destroyer Converse Aug. 30

Destroyer to Be Launched—The U. S. S. Converse, a destroyer, will be launched at the Bath Iron Works Shipyard, Bath, Maine, on Aug. 30, the First Naval District announced today.

The vessel will be sponsored by Miss Audrey V. Jackson of Green Pastures, Fletcher, N. C., granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral George A. Converse, for whom the ship is named. Admiral Converse was largely instrumental in having electricity installed on American warships, and was a pioneer in experimenting with smokeless powder. He also wielded considerable influence in having the first torpedo boat built for the Navy in 1876. He was a native of Norwich, Vt.

The Navy also announced that on Aug. 31 the motor minesweeper YMS226 will be launched at the yards of Frank L. Sample, Jr., Boothbay Harbor.

War Activities in New England

Violinist Joins Marines—The minute Voryis Yakalis swung into "The Halls of Montesuma . . ." on his violin at the Marine recruiting office in Boston yesterday, he was "in" with the rest of the fellows. The violin virtuoso, whose concerts have been heard in music centers of Europe and the United States, was sworn in as a private in the fighting "Leathernecks."

Accompanied by his wife and carrying his violin, he appeared at the Federal Building in advance of the time for taking the oath. To while away the minutes, he entertained a group of recruits with a sonata or two and then, to show his versatility, a few bars of modern music. But it was the Marine hymn that made the biggest hit. Mr. Yakalis, who began his career at the age of six, resigned his position as instructor in music at Massachusetts State College to join the Marines.

Getting Up Should Be Easier—No longer will the blaring blasts of a bugler shatter a soldier's sleep at reveille in the Anti-Aircraft Training area at Camp Edwards. Instead, sprightly marching music will stir the slumbering men by means of a public address system mounted on a truck. The truck will tour the area for 15 minutes, starting at 5:45, with Corp. John Goodrich of Glastonbury, Conn., in charge. The new idea is being operated under the direction of Second Lieut. John Nugent, Commissioner Officer of Headquarters Battery.

Brightbill Succeeds Tracy — John F. Hardy, Regional Director of Defense Health and Welfare Services, has announced the appointment of Charles K. Brightbill of Springfield, Mass., as Regional Recreational Representative to succeed Ralph A. Tracy, who resigned to become Executive Director of the Dade County Community Chest, Miami, Fla. Mr. Brightbill has been New England representative of the National Recreation Association since 1937, and for 17 months served as Field Representative for the Federal agency while on leave from the Recreation Association.

Networks Are Getting Ready

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—The radio networks are making arrangements to provide full domestic transmissions as well as short-wave relay to the world of the two radiocasts announced for President Roosevelt next week.

The first on Monday afternoon at 4:30 is to come from the dedication of the new Navy Medical Center at Bethesda, Md., while the other on Thursday to youth all over the world will have an assembly of the International Students Service at Washington as its immediate listeners.

In addition on Labor Day, the President is to participate in a special program, "Free Labor Will Win," on all networks. William Green and Philip Murray also are to talk.

First Waves Take Part In Skillful Drill

Continued from Page 1

of the University of Minnesota, and formerly Program Secretary of the National Council of Jewish Women.

Helen May, Ensign, of South Orange, N. J., psychologist and graduate of Barnard College and Columbia.

Elizabeth M. Culver, Ensign, of White Haven, Md., a Vassar graduate, who left the teaching staff of Pape School in Savannah, Ga., to sign up with Uncle Sam.

Mrs. Frances G. McLeod, Ensign, of Denton, Texas, who was formerly Social Director at Cornell University.

Capt. Herbert W. Underwood, who looked the girls over this morning on their arrival, reported them a "right nice-looking bunch." He said they would get their first taste of Navy discipline when they would march from the school to the Wiggins Tavern for lunch.

He stressed the importance of the physical fitness program of the school in his press conference this morning, particularly as it relates to posture. "It is most important," he said, "for women appearing in uniform."

Captain Underwood was confident, however, that these new Waves will "catch on" quickly. "From my own knowledge," he stated, "I believe women will learn to march and drill quicker than men. They learn dancing more quickly, and these are both synchronized physical effort—more or less the same thing."

He indicated that the girls may not expect anything in the way of a soft life here at the Naval Training School.

Lieut. Arthur Egendorf, who was described by Gene Tunney as "one of his best officers he had" at the men's Naval Training School, is already on hand here to take over the physical-training program for the WAVES.

He will be assisted by Ensign John J. Cerny. It is expected, Captain Underwood disclosed this morning, that Lieut. Commander Tunney himself will come up to address the girls when the regular training classes open on Oct. 6.

As yet, Commander Tunney has not been able to find any women who are both qualified and available to take over the physical education program for the WAVES. He is still looking, however, and eventually a Woman Education Director will be attached to Commander Tunney's office.

One and one half hours each day will be devoted to physical education, Captain Underwood said. This period will be from 1:30 to 3 p. m., including a half hour of drill followed by exercises, athletics, and games.

"Nothing is going to be more important than this physical education for the first four months," he added.

The Waves will attend church services wherever they wish in town, joining a "church party" to march to the services. Those who do not attend services elsewhere may go to chapel, which will be conducted by a Navy chaplain who is yet to arrive.

Avoid Mailing Perishable Goods

Because the number of damaged parcels in the United States mail has been increased and has been found to be due to the fact that many of them contain foods, including fruit and vegetables of a perishable nature, post office officials in Boston today warned the public to avoid mailing perishable commodities.

Acting Postmaster John W. Gleavy said that many of the packages containing perishables were so poorly packed that they became completely destroyed in transit. He urged families and friends of servicemen not to send perishable foods to them.

Rogers Bill Provides Way To End Confusion Over Oil

New England's petroleum problem has taken another step—perhaps toward solution—Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts having introduced a bill in the House to establish an Administrator of Petroleum and Petroleum Products.

"I have already asked President Roosevelt to appoint such an administrator by executive order," Mrs. Rogers told reporters, "and my bill is another move in my attempt to obtain relief for the fuel shortage on the Eastern Seaboard. It is incredible to me that more was not done earlier."

Mrs. Rogers told the House yesterday that the bill would "help clarify the confusion that exists about the amount of coal and oil and gas available." Under its provisions, the Administrator would be appointed by the President with the Senate's confirmation, would receive a salary of $12,000, and would have his headquarters in Washington—with presumably regional offices in key cities. It would be the Administrator's duty to "insure as nearly as may be possible and without discrimination, a just, fair, and equitable distribution of petroleum products."

Time Magazine this coming week will carry a story declaring that "the East's need (in petroleum) will be about 1,400,000 barrels daily. The East can still hope to hit this mark if the oil problem is headed by one capable authority, backed by a molecule of political honesty."

Time's story discloses that "Great Lakes tankers have hauled oil west from pipeline heads at Toledo instead of to Buffalo for connection with Erie Canal barges. Fully utilized, the capacity of the Canal could be stepped up to 150,000 barrels daily from its present 50,000-barrel trickle. At this rate, from last May to the close of navigation this winter the East would have gained 20-odd million barrels."

Adding that the Buffalo-to-Philadelphia Keystone Pipe Line has lain idle since spring for lack of oil at the lakehead (it has a minimum daily capacity of 16,000 barrels), Time adds:

"But Midwest stocks, even if made available, are blocked to the East by price hurdles as OPA, ODT, OPC, and WPB play their separate games for political control."

"High fuel oil profits in the East, smaller gasoline profits in the entire country," says Time, "might perform strange wonders."

Simultaneously, comes a statement from R. W. Brown, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, that "the railroads stand ready to transport every carload of oil they may be asked to move."

Pointing out that practically all of the approximately 150,000 tank cars in service belong to the oil companies and the private tank car companies, Mr. Brown said:

"About the only connection that the railroads have with the movement of tank cars is to furnish the tracks and the power to pull them."

He spoke at a round-table radio discussion last night in Washington, at which Warren C. Kendall, Chairman of the Car Service Division of the Association of American Railroads, also a speaker, said that "there is no doubt that the railroads will be able to increase the amount of oil they are now delivering to the East."

First Class Is Graduated At Harvard Naval School

The first class of Naval officers to graduate from the Navy Training School at Harvard University in World War II were sent out into what Rear Admiral Wilson Brown Commandant of the First Naval District, called "great adventures which lie ahead" after ceremonies in historic Sanders Theater, Memorial Hall this morning.

The class, numbering approximately 550 men, received certificates marking completion of their 60-day indoctrination course, from the hand of Rear Admiral Brown who said in a brief address that the exercises were symbolic of the manner in which "our great universities are dedicating their civic, intellectual and spiritual resources to the war effort."

Wearing white full dress uniforms which included for the first time the insignia of rank, the newly commissioned officers marched from Harvard Yard to Memorial Hall to the strains of Anchors Aweigh.

As they filed into Sanders Theater their days of introduction into Navy tradition and practices were compleetd and their assignments to active duty or further extensive specialized training began.

The exercises, which were broadcast over a nation-wide radio hookup, began when Conrad Thibault and Vivian della Chiesa, well-known radio and concert singers, sang America in duet. They were accompanied by a band of bluejackets from the U. S. Navy Receiving Station.

On the Sanders Theater platform, in addition to Admiral Brown, were Capt. G. N. Barker, U. S. N., Commanding Officer of Naval Training Schools; Commander C. A. MacGowan, U. S. N. (Ret.), in charge of the Harvard Naval Training School; Lieut. E. W. Sweetland, U. S. N. R., Personnel Officer, and, representing Harvard, W. H. Claflin, Jr., Treasurer of the University, and John C. Baker, Acting Dean of the University.

Captain Baker introduced Admiral Brown who told the men that they were having an important part in the development and expansion of "the greatest and most powerful Navy the world has ever seen."

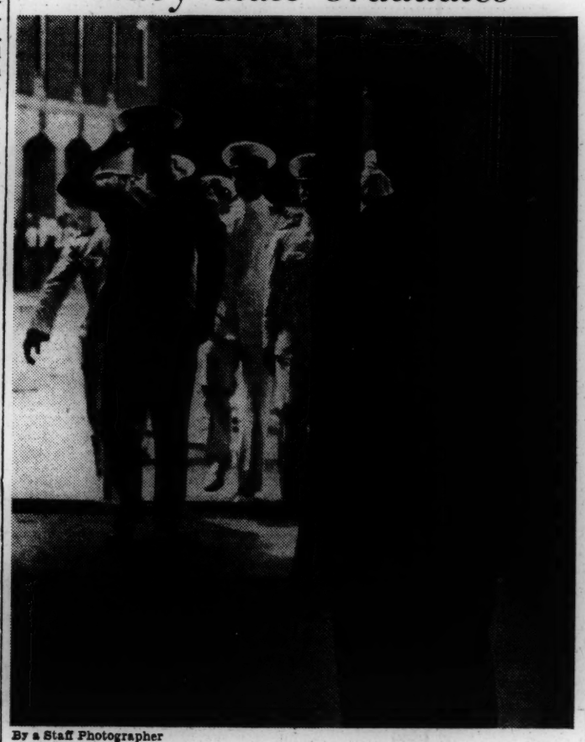
He praised the fighting spirit of the men which he said "had never been excelled" and "the amazing speed" with which they had learned Naval practice.

Admiral Brown counseled the new officers to ignore tradition, ceremony, and Naval red tape if these threatened to obstruct offensive and decisive action. He then formally awarded the blue ribboned certificates and when this process has been completed the men stood and gave him three rousing cheers.

The audience, including several hundred relatives and friends in the balcony joined in singing the National Anthem after which the men marched back to the yard which they will now leave.

A new class of 500 men come into the training school on Sept. 1.

Navy Class Graduates



By a Staff Photographer

At Harvard's Memorial Hall

Members of the first class to graduate from the Navy Training School at Harvard as they entered Memorial Hall today for the graduation exercises. Most of the present class will remain at the University for further specialized training in communications.

WANT TO DO SOMETHING TO

SPEED WAR PLANS?

cut 'em out & paste 'em up

(CUT HERE)

HELP KEEP THE LINES CLEAR FOR WAR CALLS

Think before you telephone

(CUT HERE)

Please make FEWER AND BRIEFER TELEPHONE CALLS

(CUT HERE)

HELP SPEED WAR CALLS

PLEASE ELIMINATE YOUR NON-ESSENTIAL TELEPHONE CALLS

(CUT HERE)

YOU CAN HELP prevent delays in war calls by trying to eliminate your non-essential telephone calls and by making your essential calls as brief as possible.

We earnestly request your co-operation. Telephone service is scarce because copper, rubber, aluminum and steel are critical war materials and cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities to help solve the problem of crowded telephone equipment.

To help you conserve telephone service will you please cut out the above reminders and paste them up near your telephone?

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

Metropolitan, Paramount-Fenway Films—Children Raise Gay Vegetables

Miss Stanwyck, George Brent Head Cast of 'Gay Sisters'

"The Gay Sisters," Lenore Coffee's adaptation of a novel by Stephen Longstreet, now at the Metropolitan, has something to do with the fact that when Fiona Gaylord was a little girl, her father told her never to sell the land. When Fiona has grown up, it develops that she has spent most of the intervening 23 years in the courts, fighting a will that her father is supposed to have made by which she can be forced to sell her ramshackle mansion.

From this point, the story is a confusion of unexplained situations, irrelevancies, flashbacks, and bad taste. Fiona (Barbara Stanwyck) is actually the wife of Charles Barclay (George Brent), the man she is fighting in court. Barclay would like to buy the Gaylord home to complete the site of a super-Radio City to be called "Barclay Square." Caught up in the plot are Geraldine Fitzgerald as Evelyn Gaylord, an unpleasant sister who wears a monocle, and Nancy Coleman as Susanna Gaylord, whose sweetheart Evelyn tries to appropriate.

Miss Stanwyck seems miscast as Fiona. The Misses Fitzgerald and Coleman, Mr. Brent, Donald Crisp, Gig Young (a newcomer), Gene Lockhart, and Grant Mitchell fare little better. There is, however, a rather remarkable performance by a little boy named Larry Sims, who usually appears in the "Blondie" pictures.

Spies, fifth columnists, and saboteurs swarm all over the plot of "Spy Ship," second feature at the Metropolitan. Craig Stevens, Irene Manning, and Maris Wrixon head the cast. B. Reaves Eason directed.

Dance Index Reprints

The scholarly new dance magazine, Dance Index, which began with the New Year, 1942, sold out its first and third issues so promptly that reprints were demanded and are now available.

The first number, "Isadora Duncan and Basic Dance," was written by John Martin, dance editor of The New York Times; and the third, "Loie Fuller, The Fairy of Light," by Clare de Morinni, a close and sympathetic friend of hers.

Each issue of Dance Index is made up of a monograph on some important figure in or significant aspect of dance history, presenting unfamiliar material in an objective, analytical manner. A calendar of current dance events in the end pages necessitates its publication late in the month. The August issue is now about due.

Dance Index is not sold at newsstands, but may be obtained by writing the editorial office at 637 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Nicholas Muray

Anna Duncan

Appearing at Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival this week.

Ray Milland, Betty Field In New Farce

"Are Husbands Necessary?" Paramount's adaptation of Isabel Scott Rorick's novel, "Mr. and Mrs. Cugat," now at the Paramount and Fenway, is about a young married couple whose "whiffles"—their own name for falsehoods — land them in a series of predicaments.

Most of these are provoked by Mrs. Cugat's direct-method efforts to insure her husband's promotion at his bank. Attractive as they are, Ray Milland and Betty Field are no match for what they have been required to say and do.

Norman Taurog directed the farce from an adaptation by Tess Slesinger and Frank Davis. They must share the responsibility for a consistently unfunny and sometimes offensive film in which intoxication is stressed. Patricia Morison, Eugene Pallette, Phil Terry, Leif Erickson, Charles Dingle, Cecil Kellaway, and Elisabeth Risdon play supporting roles.

In "Lady Gangster," the other feature, a pretty but weak girl becomes involved with the wrong crowd, lands in prison for helping rob a bank, is misinformed about and therefore distrusts the young man who wants to help her, and learns the truth only in the nick of time to avert his being murdered. Faye Emerson, Julie Bishop, Frank Wilcox, and Roland Drew appear in the cast.

By a Staff Photographer

Vegetables for Victory

At Horticultural Hall is shown produce grown by children of Massachusetts in school and home gardens. Robert Lentine, young visitor to the exhibition, admires the vegetables produced by his friends.

School Farming Results Seen at Horticultural Hall

Vegetables of which a market gardener might be proud are now on exhibition in Horticultural Hall, from thousands of plots cultivated by school children. As gay as a harvest festival the bright pumpkins, squash, carrots, beets and all the varieties of crisp green vegetables represent school gardens of Massachusetts and home gardens supervised by teachers. The exhibition, sponsored jointly by the Boston schools and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, opened yesterday and ends today at 6 p. m. It is free to the public.

About $150 was awarded in prizes of $1, 50 cents and 25 cents apiece. The 4-H Club of Holbrook received the award for the best educational exhibit; Richard F. Walsh of Holbrook first individual prize for vegetables; Joseph Wheeler of Concord the prize for the best collection of flowers, for one room in the Hall was devoted to late summer flowers, and Lewis Henry of Chicopee won a prize for the best collection of garden pests.

In the opinion of the reporter a prize should have gone to the little red-headed boy who arrived too late. He is nine-year-old John Lentine, scrubbed and dressed up for the occasion, who had been misinformed about the opening date, and brought an attractive collection of Italian squash, sweet basil, mint, thyme and parsley in a shopping bag as large as himself. He opened his gray eyes wide when told he was too late, and took it like a man. Not a word. Not the intimation of a tear. His lips quivered ever so slightly as he clutched his bunch of very special herbs in his hand. It's hard on a fellow all alone, but when your mother and your small brother, too, have come with you, all the way from Jamaica Plain, to see you enter the contest, that is harder still. But John was equal to it.—P. P. S.

State to Grant War Leaves

Equitable arrangements for granting leaves of absence to municipal civil service employees wanted in war production work can be made if the municipal officials will present a clear cut statement of their own needs to Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced last night.

The Saltonstall statement came after Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, charged that the State administration was hindering the war effort by refusing to approve leaves of absences to municipal civil service workers wanted in war production.

The Governor explained that the State has established the policy of approving leaves of absence for civil service workers who are technical experts if the United States Employment Service requests their services in war production. He said numerous such requests already have been made.

Mr. Lupien, he added, must in other cases determine whether the employee can be spared from municipal service.

The Governor said that if municipal officials will present to Mr. Lupien lists of those employees who can be spared, and those who cannot be spared, a suitable arrangement for leaves of absence can be arranged.

He revealed that this plan has been tried successfully in the State Department of Public Works and the Metropolitan District Commission.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—8:20 p. m.—Program in English. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—4:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 9.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—4:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks, Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg. 25.5 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLQ6, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—Theater. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—Theater: "El Nido Ajeno." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Starlight. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of the programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W47B Boston (44.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ Recital.
3:15 p. m.—Music Appreciation.
3:30 p. m.—"Let's Be Neighbors."
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Ben Klassen, tenor.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:05.
5:30 p. m.—Three Suns; Vocalists.
5:45 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dance Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Caridad Garcia; Songs.
6:45 p. m.—Erwin Yeo, Organist.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-Chicago White Sox Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Sen. Alben W. Barkley.
7:15 p. m.—"The Johnson Family."
7:30 p. m.—"Red Ryder"; dramatization.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"This Is Navy Norfolk"; Orch.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Double or Nothing! Quiz.
10:00 p. m.—Chicago Bears-College All-Stars Football Game.
11:15 p. m.—News Service.
11:30 p. m.—Football Game, continued.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theater

Plymouth—"The Moon Is Down;" by John Steinbeck, with Conrad Nagel. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Summer Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"Ten Nights in a Bar Room," featuring Robert E. Perry, Mary Barthelmess and others. 8:40. Matinee Saturday at 2:40.
Joy Street Playhouse—"The Vinegar Tree," by Paul Osborne. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Maisie Gets Her Man." Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 2, 5, 8:10. "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.
Fenway—"Are Husbands Necessary." Ray Milland, Betty Field. 1:05, 4:05, 7, 9:55. "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.
Fine Arts—"The Story of the Vatican." 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10. "A Man to Remember." 1:55, 4:10, 6:25, 8:40.
Keith Memorial—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. "Flying With Music." 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:50.
Kenmore—"To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. 1, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Laburnum Grove," Cedric Hardwicke, Edmund Gwenn. 2:30, 5:30, 8.
Metropolitan—"Spy Ship," Craig Stevens, Irene Manning. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 5, 9:15.
Modern—"Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:35, 9:45. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.
Orpheum—"Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:35, 5:05, 7:35, 10:15. "About Face," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 11:15 a. m., 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:15.
Paramount — "Are Husbands Necessary." Ray Milland, Betty Field. 10:55 a. m., 1:35 4:20, 7:05, 9:45. "Lady Gangster." Faye Emerson. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35.
RKO-Boston—"Bad Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Jackie Cooper. 10 a. m., 12:30, 3, 8:30, 8, 10:35. Stage Show: 11:25 a. m., 1:55, 4:25, 7, 9:30.
Scollay — "Beyond the Blue Horizon." Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.
South Station Theater—"March of Time—Men of the Fleet," "A Hitler Blitzkrieg," "The Quiz Kids Return," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—"Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 12:32, 2:58, 5:24, 7:50, 10:16. "About Face," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 11:45 a. m., 2:11, 4:37, 7:03, 9:29.
Telepix—"March of Time's Men of the Fleet," "Quiz Kids," "New Bedford," "Carillon Bells," "Discoveries in X-Ray," color cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.
Trans-Lux—"Things to Come," 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:35. "Hello Annapolis," Tom Brown, Jean Parker. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:45, 8:30.
Uptown—"Broadway," Pat O'Brien, George Raft. 1:25, 4:45, 8:20. "Take a Letter Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 3, 6:20, 9:50.
Washington Street Olympia—"Her Cardboard Lover." Norma Shearer. 9:05 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "Kid Glove Killer," Marsha Hunt. 11:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Take a Letter Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Jungle Book." Sabu. "Suicide Squadron." Anton Walbrook. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy. "Cadets on Parade." Freddie Bartholomew. 2. Continuous from 6:45.
BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. 2:08, 8. "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. 3:34, 9:44.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 3:44, 6:36, 9:28. "A Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan. 2, 5:10, 8:02.
Coolidge Corner: "Broadway," Pat O'Brien, George Raft. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 1:45, 5, 8:15.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer. "Kid Glove Killer," Marsha Hunt. 2, 8.
Harvard: "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe. 2, 8.
University: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr, John Garfield. 2:50, 6:05, 9:35. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.
DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. "Ellery Queen and the Murder Ring." 2. Evenings continuous from 7:30.
Strand: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 3:16, 9:16. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt, Lee Bowman. 1:55, 7:55.
Codman: "Moontide," Jean Gabin. "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 1:45, 7:45.
EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Sheila Ryan. 1:45, 7:45.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr, John Garfield. 3:20, 9:12. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. 2, 7:54.
Park: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," Florence Rice. 1:30, 7:30.
HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 1:50, 7:45.
HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. "I Was Framed," Michael Ames. 1:45, 8.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Arthur Lake, Penny Singleton. 2, 8.
LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Pardon My Stripes," Bill Henry, Sheila Ryan. "Slander House," Craig Reynold. Continuous from dusk to midnight.
MALDEN — Granada: "Henry and Dizzy," J. Lydon. 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 3:05, 6:20, 9:35.
Mystic: "Moontide," Jean Gabin. 3:15, 8:20. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr, Patsy Kelly. 2, 7, 10.
Maplewood: "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters. 3:26, 9:21. "The Dawn Express," Michael Whalen, Anna Neagle. 2:15, 8.
Strand: "Tarzan's New York Adventure." Johnny Weissmuller. 3:35, 7, 9:50. "Kid Glove Killer." 2:15, 5:25, 8:25.
MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 1:55, 7:55. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. 3:16, 9:16.
MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara. "Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters. 2:50, 6:45, 10. "Who is Hope Schuyler?" Mary Martin. 4, 8:40.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 1:30, 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne, Patric Knowles. 1:45, 8.
NEDDHAM—Needham: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. 2 and 8.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Lady in a Jam." Irene Dunn. "Moontide," Jean Gabin. 2 and 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Unseen Enemy," Leo Carrillo, Andy Devine. "Klondike Fury," E. Lowe. 2, 8.
Strand: "I Married an Angel." Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. "Maizie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 2 and 8.
REVERE— Revere: "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.
Boulevard: "Lady in a Jam." Irene Dunne. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.
SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich, Fred MacMurray. "Sing for Your Supper," Jinx Faulkenburg, Charles Rogers. Continuous from dusk to midnight.
Somerville — Central: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. 2, 8.
Strand: "Remember Pearl Harbor," "Twilight on Trail," William Boyd, 2, 8.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett. "Bed Time Story," Loretta Young, Frederic March. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Almost Married," Robert Paige, Jane Frazee. 2:09, 7:54. "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 3:26, 9:11.
WALTHAM — Embassy: "Her Cardboard Lover," Robert Taylor, Norma Shearer. "Kid Glove Killer." 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard. "Duke of the Navy," Ralph Byrd. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 2, 7:45.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 2, 7:45.
WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. 1:30, 7:45.
WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Men of San Quentin," J. Anthony Hughes, Eleanor Stewart. "Dangerous Lady," Neil Hamilton, Jane Story. Continuous from dusk to midnight.
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, George Brent. 3:47, 6:07. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 2:15, 8:30, 9:51.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Saturday, Aug. 29
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Lucille Manners, soprano star of Cities Service Concerts, offers one of her own compositions tonight, "Night Brings Me You." Miss Manners also presents Ponce's "Estrellita," and Ross Graham, baritone, sings Pinsuti's "Bedouin Love Song." The ensemble will sing "Romany Life," from Herbert's "Fortune Teller," and the Negro spiritual, "Ezekiel Saw de Wheel." Frank Black conducts the orchestra and ensemble, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

A special musical salute to the United States Marines is featured on "Meet Your Navy" when the Great Lakes Naval Training Station Band plays the "Marine Hymn." Joseph Battaglia leads the rhumba band in "The Evolution of the Rhumba"; singing by the 200-voice choir, BLUE-WHDH, 10 p. m.

To acquaint adult America with the basic falsities of Nazi race theories, "School of the Air of the Americas" presents a dramatization entitled "But Who Are the People?" by Gilbert Seldes, CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m.

Eddie Cantor stars as himself in Charles Martin's radio adaptation of "The Life of Eddie Cantor," on "Playhouse," with music by Ray Bloch's orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

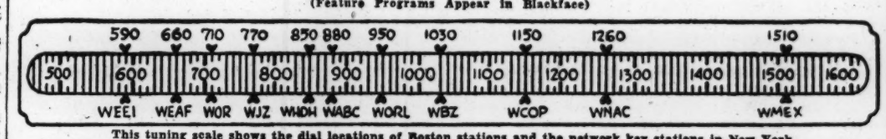
Quincy Howe, author, editor, and radio commentator, is guest on "Information, Please," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Saturday

Gertrude Diamant will discuss her book, "The Days of Ofelia," when she appears as guest on "Of Men and Books," CBS-WEEI, 2:05 p. m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	News; Music	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Snapshots	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	White Sox baseball	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Concert Orchestra	"Songs for Sale"	"Pepper Young's Family"	game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Concert Orchestra	Concert Gems	"Right to Happiness"	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	News; Music	"Backstage Wife"	White Sox baseball	Dance Matinee: records.
4:15	Talk; Music	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	game	Dance Matinee: records.
4:30	Treasury Parade	"Tropic Tempos"; music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Red Sox-White Sox base-	Dance Matinee: records.
4:45	Salute from Brazil.	"Tropic Tempos"; News	"Young Widder Brown"	ball game	Dance Matinee: records.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs,	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole, Variety
5:15	Follies: "Post"	International Peeps	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Show
5:30	Ben Bernie: music.	A Girl and a Song	Jack Dalton, songs	California Caravan	Sports; Music
5:45		"Let's Waltz"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service; Talk
6:00	News Reports	News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Concert	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	U. S. Treasury Program.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Sen. Alben W. Barkley	March to Victory
7:15	J. Wesley; Music	"Up the Street"	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	John Philip White, talk.
7:30	Report to Nation	"The Lone Ranger";	Neighborhood Call	"Red Ryder"; drama	Musical Program
7:45	Report to Nation	western drama	H. V. Kaltenborn	"Red Ryder"; drama	Treasury Parade
8:00	Fred Brady Variety	Earl Godwin. News	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	Lloyd Frazee, songs
8:15	Show: songs; orch.	"The Little Show"	Graham; F. Black's Or.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Defense; Music
8:30	School of the Air	"Those Good Old Days";	"Information Please!"	"This Is Navy Norfolk";	The Lyric Theater
8:45	School; Cecil Brown	popular variety	Clifton Fadiman, m. e.	Saxie Dowell's Or.	The Lyric Theater
9:00	"Playhouse"; Ray	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, News	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Block's Orchestra	"Little Concert"	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	"Classical Album"
9:30	"That's Brewster	Dinah Shore, songs	Party; Louise Massey;	"Double or Nothing";	"Classical Album"
9:45	Boy"; serial	"Hits and Bits"	vocalists; Whitey Ford	quiz with guests	"Classical Album"
10:00	"Caravan"; Lanny	Meet Your Navy	"People Are Funny";	Chicago Bears - College	News reports
10:15	Ross; Connee Boswell; Margo; Herb	Meet Your Navy	quiz show; guests	All-Stars Professional	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Shriner; Orchestra	Men, Machines, Victory	"Tent Show Tonight";	Championship football	Griff Williams' Orchestra
10:45		News Here and Abroad	melodrama	game	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:00	News; J. Wesley	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	Chicago Bears-All Stars	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Jack Ed-	News Service; Sports	Music You Want	News Service	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra
11:30	ward's Or.; Mas-	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Continuation of football	Day's End; News
11:45	ter Works of Music	Music; News	News Service	game	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Music	Organ Melodies	
7:15	Commuters' Special	Newscast	Musical Clock; News	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45	News; War summ'ry	Religious program; News	News Service	"Good Morning"; Talk	
8:00	News of the World.	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News reports
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Music of Many Lands	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30	Carl Moore; News	Music of Many Lands	Morning Toast: Fred	Ruth Moss Interviews	Camp program
8:45	Carl Moore's Club	Newscast	and Posey	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Texas Drifter"
9:00	George Bryan, News	Fishermen's Program	News; Music	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Organ Reveries	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	"Spotlight Revue"	"Morning Pickup"; or.
9:45	590 Presents	"Breakfast Club"	Accordian Aces	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup"; or.
10:00	"Youth on Parade";	Air Express Music	"Aldrich Family";	"Rainbow House"; Juve-	Studio program
10:15	reports; music; or.	News; Oldtimer's Music.	recording	nile Prgm., Bob Emery	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Salute So. America.	Treasury Star Parade.	Four-H Club Program.	"Sing and Swing Shop".	"Goin' Shoppin' With
10:45	Food Fair	American Legion Aux.	Saturday Serenade	"Sing and Swing Shop"	Marie Mason
11:00	News; Garden talk.	Parade of Nations	"The Creightons Are	Studio Speaker	Kenny Baker, songs
11:15	American Stories	Parade of Nations	Coming"; comedy serial	Australian News	Organ Recital
11:30	"Let's Pretend"	Little Blue Playhouse:	America the Free: Vic-	Army Band Concert	Joe Rubin's Discoveries.
11:45	"Let's Pretend"	Sch'l'r'm for Democracy	tor Arden's Or.; chorus.	Army Band Concert	News reports
12:00	Theater of Today	News; Music	News; Army Rep.; Music	Army-Navy House Party:	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Theater of Today	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Consumer's Time	variety show; orchestra	Ranch Melodies
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	News Service	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour; talk; music	Terrace Room Ensemble	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	News Service	News; Music	"Whatcha Know, Joe?";	News Service	Council for Democracy.
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Consumer's Talk	"Whatcha Know, Joe?";	'Coast Guard on Guard'	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Science Adventures.	Saturday Matinee	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	Jerry Wald's Orchestra.	Nancy Mase, songs
1:45	Symphonettes	Saturday Matinee	News Service	Baseball Interviews	Short Story Editor
2:00	News; "Of Men and	News; Music	Summer Strings	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Victory Program
2:15	Books"; interview.	"Tempoed for the Times"	Summer Strings	White Sox baseball	Coast Guard Parade
2:30	United We Stand.	Air Express Music	Marine Band	game	Organ Recital
2:45	United We Stand.	Fishermen's Program	Marine Band	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	News Reports
3:00	Pan-America Calling	Royal Canadian Band	Adventures in Research.	White Sox baseball	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	Pan America Calling	Air Express Music	"Saturday Special"	game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Johnny Long's Orch.	"Curtain Calls"	Charles Dant's Orch.	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Johnny Long's Orch.	"Curtain Calls"	Charles Dant's Or.; News	White Sox game	Civilian Defense; Music
4:00	'Hello from Hawaii';	News; "Romany Strings"	Pan American Holiday.	Network Program	Dance Matinee: records.
4:15	variety show; News	Air Express Music	Pan American Holiday.	Network Program	Dance Matinee: records.
4:30	Sports Comments	Concert Hall	Golden Gate Galeties.	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: records.
4:45	Sports Comments	Concert Hall; News	Golden Gate Galeties.	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: records.
5:00	Matinee at Meadow-	Air Express Music	NBC Concert Orch.; H.	Navy Bulletin Board:	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:15	brook; Gene	Music for Young Ameri-	Leopold Spitalny, cond.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.;	show
5:30	Krupa's Orchestra	cans	Tennis Championships	vocalists	Sports; Music
5:45	Mat. at Meadowbr'k	Music for Y'ng Americ'ns	"Mandolettes"	Navy Bulletin Board	News reports
6:00	News comments	News; Sports Reporter	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Baseball Scores; Sports
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs.	Dinner Music	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Dinner Music	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	"Downbeat Time"	News Review	Dramatization	Sports of the Day
7:00	People's Platform.	The Voice of Israel	"Noah Webster Says";	Music; Dick Kuhn's Or.	"March to Victory"
7:15	People's Platform.	The Voice of Israel	McQuarrie's Quiz	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.	Music; News
7:30	Man Battle Stations	Musical Program	Bauer & Raiman, piano	"Confidentially Yours"	Oscar Levant: piano
7:45	Songs of the Sea	Musical Program	"War in the Air"	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.	Treasury Star Parade.
8:00	Soldiers With Wings:	Ror Porter, News	"Keeping Up With Rose-	Visit to American Eagle	Oscar Strauss Operettas
8:15	variety show	Latin-American Music	mary"; sketch	Club, London	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30	"Commandos"; war	"The Little Show"	Paul Martin's Orchestra	California Melodies	Carol Gardel, songs
8:45	adventures; News	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Paul Martin's Orchestra	California Melodies	Musical program
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	"I Pledge America"; War	National Barn Dance:	America Loves a Melody:	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Bond Campaign	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Marion Claire; William	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	"I Pledge America"; War	Hain, tenor, soloists;	Hain, tenor, soloists;	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Bond Campaign	drama	speaker; orchestra	cal Album
10:00	Serenade"; music.	"I Pledge America"; War	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, News	Five Star News
10:15	Greek War Relief	Bond Campaign	'Labor for Victory'; talks	"Tropical Serenade"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Rideout; Music	"I Pledge America"; War	Ted Steel's Radio Club.	"Tropical Serenade"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra.

Implications of Fuel Shortage Called as Serious in Boston as Bombing Threat

Saltonstall Asked to Act In Situation

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Speaking for 300,000 persons living in Boston apartment houses, Thomas R. Flynn, Executive Secretary of the Boston Apartment House Owners Association, today called Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's attention to the fact that the prospects of a fuel shortage this coming winter carry as serious implications for Bostonians "as the threat of possible bombings."

The Association conveyed its warning in a letter to the Governor saying that all Massachusetts Congressmen were being implored to realize the seriousness of a situation that threatens the morale of New Englanders with "cold houses." Mr. Flynn also sought some adequate answer to the question "If the oil shortage is the result of transportation deficiencies, does this mean that conversion to coal might evolve a coal shortage?"

No Assurance as to Coal

"I remind you of the hardships of the spring of 1939," the letter stated, "when a strike held up New England's fuel supplies for only 10 to 12 days. If that is a preview of what we can expect through a fuel shortage this winter, I implore you to do more than you have already done to assure Bostonians of adequate fuel."

Mr. Flynn noted that apartment house owners as well as single-family homeowners are not converting to coal as fast as the Government desires because, he said, "there is no assurance that they will get coal." And unless this assurance comes in time to enable the bulk of oil burners to be converted, the Apartment House spokesman envisaged "a bottleneck in coal transportation that will not be broken in time to avert considerable suffering."

"I have talked with most of the coal people in these parts," Mr. Flynn stated, "and they tell me that there are no large supplies of coal on hand here. Apartment house owners, on the other hand, have kicked out partitions and loaded their basements with coal supplies to help relieve transportation facilities this winter. But those who burn oil cannot be expected to go to the expense of conversion to coal unless someone tells them that they will be able to get the coal."

"And no one has yet convinced apartment house owners that they will not be able to get oil."

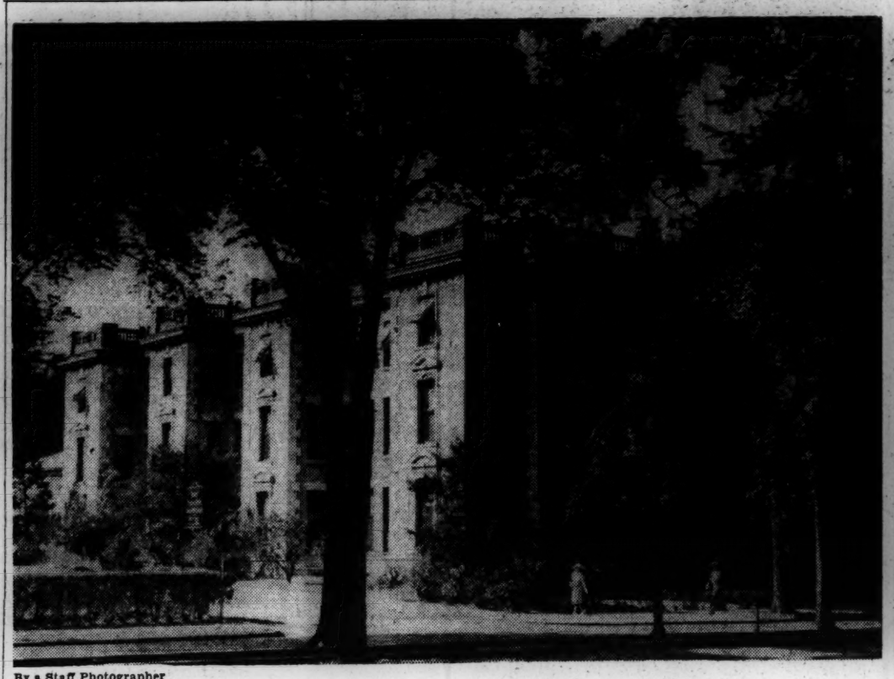
A Three-Ring Dilemma

This is the dilemma over the fuel situation which placed the Apartment Owners Association solidly in back of current proposals for a Fuel Administrator "much as we do not like dictators" Mr. Flynn explained.

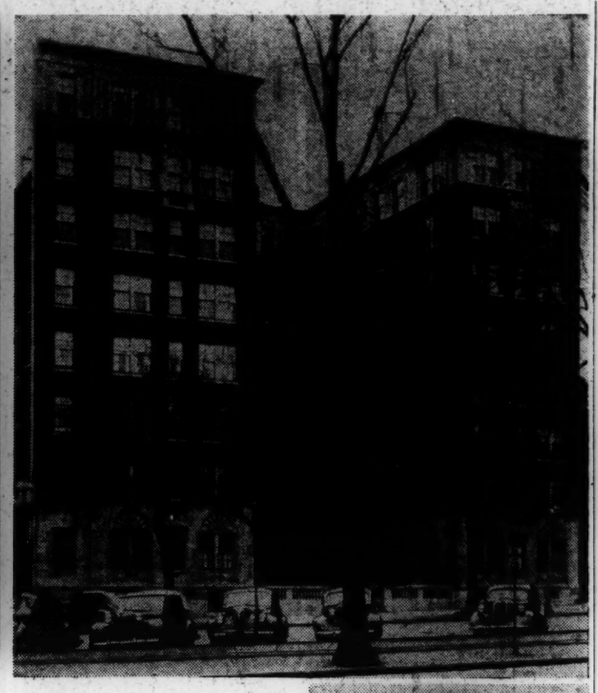
Apartment houses are in a different category than single-family homes, in that they are representative of all types of people, many of whom will be in dire need of heating comforts. Yet these consumers, said Mr. Flynn are in the central ring of a three-ring circus in which the oil people are questioning the heating efficiency of new-found coal conversion equipment, the possibility of getting enough coal is hanging over the heads of those who would convert to coal and "Mr. Ickes is waiting down in Washington to say I told you so to anything that happens," according to Mr. Flynn.

He asked the Governor that the Government get some clear-cut facts and if conversion is necessary, to enact a law under his emergency powers to compel such conversions now before it is too late to avert a coal bottleneck.

Apartment house owners say that they can get along reasonably well with 15 to 20 per cent less fuel than usual, if apartment house families will co-operate with them by keeping doors and windows shut and by not demanding the excessive volumes of heat ordinarily poured into apartments.



By a Staff Photographer



City Living at Its Best

Left: Hotel Beaconsfield on Beacon Street, Brookline, which has changed hands, coming under the control of Henderson Brothers, which operates the Copley-Plaza and other distinctive Boston large-scale dwellings. The Beaconsfield has all the charm of a country estate only three miles from the State House. Right: The Regent, another de luxe Beacon Street apartment hotel, operated by the R. A. Nordblom Management Company, and easily accessible to downtown Boston while basking in a suburban atmosphere of wide streets and old elms. Lower right: Robert B. Stocking, new Manager of Beaconsfield Hotel.

On Top of Building News Here and There

Did you know that one third of the space in your home is being wasted?

Insulation companies are publishing pamphlets declaring that the war against waste is reaching into the home by compelling attention to the large areas the home owner pays for, but which are being put to no worth-while purpose.

That applies to unfinished attics requiring a larger roof and basements which are used only around the edges. Look in your basement and see all the waste space, the companies say, which costs from $600 to $1,000 to put in when the house was being built.

Now look at those swinging doors. You can't use the space that doors require in which to swing open. Modern building methods call for doors that slide into the walls, adding many hundred cubic feet to the usable area of the average home.

As for the closets, they constitute a flagrant example of waste space. Being long and narrow, with a long shelf and clothes pole running the length of the ordinary closet, the central portion of the pole is usable only, and it ordinarily sags in the middle. By cutting the shelf and pole in half, and running the halves from front to rear of the closet at the sides, you can walk into the closet and utilize all the space, so the experts say.

Modern building materials not on the critical lists are said to make transformations of attics easy and inexpensive. Walls and ceilings can be put to practical use for attic rooms through insulation boards of many varieties. Built-in bunks, built-in book shelves, built-in drawers will help to make use of space that otherwise is sheer waste.

New Concrete Coming

The Wright Aeronautical Corporation "somewhere in New Jersey" is now building a plant of a newly developed type of concrete which is expected to add to the value of this important building material in postwar construction plans.

Through the new method, known as the "warspeed" process, factories cannot only be built more rapidly but on 2,000,000 square feet of floor space there is enough steel saved to build a Navy cruiser, it is said.

Labor savings because of the rapidity and ease of construction are said to amount to $500,000 as compared with conventional construction methods, and materials.

Balloon Houses in West

Balloon houses are now being blown up in Arizona, according to Carleton Hunneman, former President of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, who learned of this type of construction from a visitor in Boston.

The latest type of "blown-up" homes which is a house built around an inflated cotton bag and sprayed with gunite, is being constructed near Phoenix, Ariz., by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company to take care of its defense workers.

The complete story of this type of construction will appear in next Wednesday's real estate columns in The Christian Science Monitor, direct from the West.

Houses Waiting

There are still some communities in Greater Boston where pre-priority houses can be bought. We are thinking just now of the Royal Barry Wills development in Lexington operated by the Ross Realty Company where two cozy cottages set against a strictly rural countryside background are as yet unsold.

This community is one of the best-designed, small-home sections in these parts, most of the houses being of the Cape Cod style with breezeways, tool houses and five to six liberal rooms, selling around $6,000 to $7,000. Sheridan Hills in Wellesley Hills also has a few $8,000 to $10,000 houses left, and there are some houses awaiting occupancy in the Squantum development operated by Rodney Long.

Oakdale, in East Natick, sponsored by the Fuller Lumber Company, is well supplied with houses that do not fall under the classification of "defense homes," although they sell around the $6,000 defense maximum.

Hartford Building Is Most Active In New England Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 28—Topping all New England defense areas in the volume of new homes started for defense workers, Hartford builders have constructed about 1,600 family units during the last year, according to reports by the Federal Housing Administration, today.

Second to the Hartford district, the Boston-Quincy sector was named as putting up 1,000 family units during the 12 months ending July 1. Gaining honorable mention is the Springfield-Chicopee district, which supplied about 500 new units.

There are 11 other defense areas designated by Washington as contributing to a total of almost 6,000 family units built in the last year, practically all of which come under the heading of homes for defense workers.

FHA officials estimate that the number of dwelling units for war workers now in process of construction in New England will exceed by far the number completed in the first year of defense housing. Private industry is doing much of this work, the FHA said.

Real Estate Exchange Opens New Offices

The Boston Real Estate Exchange has announced the opening of its new offices, including an Atlas room and library, secretary's office and committee room at 7 Water Street, Boston.

Pictures of old Boston line the corridor leading to a general meeting and auction room. The offices are tastefully decorated and new high-back Windsor chairs are replacing the folding chairs that have served many years.

There is also a small conference room available for members of the Exchange.

Rhode Island Acting Against U. S. Tax-Paid Slot Machines

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 28—Atty. Gen. John H. Nolan promised prompt action this week on a curious situation which has boiled up over the use of slot machines in Rhode Island. Although the slot machines are banned by law in this State, the records at the Federal Internal Revenue office here show that within recent weeks 227 establishments in Rhode Island have paid the $50 Federal tax on each of 323 machines which presumably are now being operated.

The Attorney General admitted he was surprised by the news that several hundred of the machines were being used illegally. He promised quick action, however, in going through the Federal list of those paying the slot machine tax and instructing local police forces to see that the machines are not used.

There is no Federal law against the use of the machines, but there is a Federal tax and the staff in the office of the Joseph V. Broderick, Collector of Internal Revenue, has been particularly diligent recently to make sure none of the machines here escape the $50 tax.

A complete list of the places where slot machines are all tax-paid was printed in the Providence Journal this week as taken from the Federal lists. Mr. Nolan said publication of the list was the first information brought to his attention than any of the machines were being operated here.

Newport led the list of communities in which slot machines are said to be operating. In all, there were 88 establishments in that City with 163 slot machines. One establishment paid a Federal tax of $350 on its seven slot machines.

Of the 39 cities and towns in Rhode Island, the Federal list showed that the slot machine tax was paid for machines presumably operating in 19 of them.

The Rhode Island law banning use of slot machines dates back to 1938.

Labor Rehabilitation

The vast majority of persons now on the State Unemployment Relief rolls are "unemployables," a survey released this week by Clemens J. France, Director of Social Welfare in Rhode Island, has disclosed. The survey, first of its kind ever taken here, was taken at the request of the Federal Social Security Board and covered the situation as it existed at the end of May.

Of the 7,580 persons then on the rolls, Mr. France announced, only 417 were classified as able to assume full-time unrestricted work. The others were either mothers needed in their homes, children, or persons physically unable to carry on full-time work, the report indicated.

The "proof" turned up in the survey, however, already has been partly disproved since the survey was taken in May. Between May 1 and Aug. 13 a total of 1,012 persons have left the S. U. R. rolls to accept private employment. Most of these persons received their new jobs since the end of May.

State welfare officials explain that the discrepancy in the figures is due to two factors: first, many of those on the S. U. R. rolls have been rehabilitated and fitted for work since the survey was taken; and second, many employers, faced with a shortage of workers, are now accepting physically handicapped persons for special duties who ordinarily would not be accepted in private industry.

Auxiliary Fireboats

Considerable progress has been made recently in providing fire-fighting apparatus for Narragansett Bay. The long campaign conducted in Providence to obtain a modern all-steel fireboat, to help protect the waterfront, collapsed when wartime priorities made acquisition of such a boat impossible.

As a substitute, however, a former fishing vessel which is now a part of the Coast Guard fleet has been assigned to Providence, fitted out with pumps and hose and has performed satisfactorily in tests held in the Upper Bay.

Meanwhile the first pump has arrived for the fleet of civilian power boats which are being converted into auxiliary fireboats in Narragansett Bay. The pump has been installed in Nehi IV, owned by Paule Loring of Wickford. Seven other pumps are expected shortly and they will be installed in other small craft already chosen for the auxiliary fireboat work. Each of the pumps to be installed on the private craft has a capacity of 500 gallons a minute.

Dodge Firm Issues Home Planning Guide

To assist families planning to build homes when priorities again open the way to home ownership, the F. W. Dodge Corporation is providing free a "Guide to Home Planning" which grades and records family requirements.

The guide is useful to those who intend to remodel at a minimum expenditure of $2,000 or to build for present-day occupancy at a cost of $4,000 to $6,000. Requests for copies should be addressed to Howard Thompson, F. W. Dodge Corporation, New York City.

Miss Holmes Wins Support Of Jackson

Miss Sybil H. Holmes of Brookline, candidate for the Republican nomination for State Treasurer, today received the indorsement of James Jackson, former State Treasurer.

Meanwhile, Courtenay Crocker, candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, opened a fight to gain a place on the Republican primary ballot ahead of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R), of Massachusetts, his opponent.

The ballot as outlined now lists Senator Lodge, as the incumbent, first on the ballot for Senator. Mr. Crocker contends this is a violation of election statutes.

Mr. Crocker pointed out that the statutes specifically provide that "All names shall appear alphabetically, except in certain cases where candidates for re-election to state offices are involved." By no stretch of the imagination is the office of United States Senator a state office, Mr. Crocker asserted.

The Crocker protest was contained in a letter to Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State. He threatened to take the case to court unless Mr. Cook places his name at the head of the Senatorial list.

Candidates favor first place listing, believing such position gives them some advantage at the polls.

Mr. Crocker is staging a "horse and buggy" rally in Pemberton Square on Monday.

Vermont Station May Not Sell Gas

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Manning Manufacturing Company, Rutland, Vt., was ordered by the War Production Board yesterday to accept no motor fuel and to sell none at its South Main Street filling station until Nov. 15.

The penalty was imposed for violation of WPB's gasoline limitation order, WPB said.

The Manning Company owns and operates five filling stations in and about Rutland. In figuring its gasoline quotas, the company, which delivers gasoline to the stations it controls, "unjustifiably disregarded" the quotas provided by WPB and made substantial over-deliveries to three stations in April and to two in May, WPB said.

Brookline $1-a-Year Man Frames His Pay Check

Uncle Sam is "paying off." Some of his most valuable assistants have completed their first year in his service and the checks are being issued. Known as dollar-a-year checks, they "pay" some of the nation's biggest business executives for giving their time and service to the Government during the war emergency. One was sent to Maxwell B. Grossman of Brookline, who in normal times is Vice-President of the Port of Boston National Maritime Day Committee, but now a Washington executive of the Office of Price Administration. Mr. Grossman framed the check upon receiving it, and was then commissioned a Captain in the Army, and assigned to the Adjutant General's Office.

Hotel Beaconsfield Passes To Henderson Organization

Shades of "old Boston towne" were lifted from the real estate scene this week with the taking over of the Hotel Beaconsfield on Beacon Street, Brookline, by the Henderson organization which now controls the Copley-Plaza, Hotel Sheraton, The Fensgate and other distinctive Back Bay buildings.

The new manager, Robert B. Stocking, who comes from the Hampshire House in New York City, will be given the keys to the 200-room hotel this week by Gilman M. Lougee, who will retire from the business after 20 years' service as manager of the Beaconsfield. But Mr. Lougee can look back over only one-half the years that the Beaconsfield has functioned as a private family hotel. The one-time Eugene R. Knapp estate was the nucleus for the hotel project.

When the Knapp estate went on the market, four or five single family homes were united under the title of Beaconsfield Castle, catering to a class of old Boston families. Then, about 1903, the main Beaconsfield building was constructed and added to the old houses, which together comprise the present hotel. Some families have resided there for 20 to 25 years. And Mr. Lougee still likes to talk about the three months' stay of the present King of Thailand, who was only a boy, at the Beaconsfield 15 years ago.

The hotel will undergo a redecorating program. With all its proximity to the city, the Beaconsfield has never lost the charm of a country estate, the design of the main structure having followed closely the contours of the original single family dwellings.

Negro Division To Be Organized

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—The Army will organize two new infantry divisions in October, one of them composed of Negro troops.

The 84th Division, of white troops, will be formed at Camp Howze, Texas, under command of Brig. Gen. John H. Hilldring, former Assistant Chief of Staff for Personnel, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said today.

Brig. Gen. Edward M. Almond will command the Negro 92d Division, to be formed at Fort McClellan, Ala. This will be the Army's second division of Negro troops, with both white and Negro officers.

The army contains a number of smaller units of Negro troops, and the Secretary told his press conference that one of these, an aviation engineer battalion stationed in New Caledonia, had been commended by Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, commanding in New Caledonia, for exceptionally meritorious service.

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Japan's Strength Erases Military Fairy Tales

Continued from Page 1

assurances even after Pearl Harbor.

Legends die hard. Many of our old fairy tales still persist. An extremely competent book, in most respects, on the general war situation is just out—written after Japan's great victories — which still falls into the old pitfall of stating that any soldier of the United Nations is individually the equal of from four to ten soldiers of any Axis power. This might conceivably be accurate in respect to Italy because the Italians have no heart in this war, although the Italian soldier has proven on occasion that he can fight as well as most people when he believes in his cause and wants to fight.

But anyone who thinks that this applies to the Japanese soldier of today is just kidding himself cruelly. Ask an American soldier who fought in the Philippines, a "Tommy" who fought in Malaya or an Australian who tried to hold Rabaul if he thinks he can handle ten Japs all by himself. His reply will be unprintable sharply tinged with bitterness. He is inclined to think that this particular fairy tale was invented by economy-minded Parliamentarians or Congressmen who used it to justify woefully insufficient pre-war expenditures for guns and tanks and planes. Our soldier wants to be inside the best and most expensive tanks possible before he faces odds of ten to one. And he doesn't want the Japs he has to fight to have any tanks either when he fights at those odds.

Time to Face Facts

It's high time we became honest with ourselves. The facts are written across the face of a hemisphere from the Aleutian Islands to Port Darwin and from Pearl Harbor to Ceylon. Let's face the facts, because the sooner we face them the sooner we will win this war. Here they are, as thousands of American, British and Dutch soldiers and sailors have found them in scores of battles.

The Japanese makes a first class soldier. He has his weaknesses (which will be discussed in a subsequent article) but on the average he is no better and no worse than any other good soldier. It certainly does not take ten or even four Japanese to equal one American or British or Dutch soldier under otherwise equal conditions.

He fought with many advantages which our boys did not have. He had the enormous advantage of being on the offensive and of fighting under plans and with weapons which were carefully devised for the particular job at hand. But don't forget that those are preparations which contribute to morale and win battles. He had those advantages. But he has proven himself a hard fighter and an able soldier.

The Japanese is not what we consider a fair soldier. According to western standards he fights war the dirty way. He uses any possible advantage undeterred by the slightest sense of what we know as chivalry. That quality which has been expressed in ways too horrible for publication has destroyed respect for him as an honorable opponent. But it makes him a powerful and dangerous enemy.

Skilled in Modern Tactics

One of the big surprises of this war has been the competence of the Japanese High Command and the high quality of its strategy. It had observed German technique during the first phases of the war in Europe. We don't know how much it learned from those observations which was new to it, but we know that it applied strategic and tactical methods which were as modern and sometimes better than the German.

It has proven a surprising ability to improvise with developments. The basic plan evidenced in most campaigns to date has been to launch three simultaneous attacks and then develop the most promising as the battle progresses. The plans have been simple, orthodox, and flexible. They worked.

Another big surprise was the product of Japan's aviation industry. It had been assumed that Japan had progressed only to the point of being able to copy types of planes developed in other countries more advanced industrially. This was partly true, but only partly. Japanese aircraft engines are still copies, sometimes exact ones, of foreign engines. Their plane designs are still modifications of foreign designs. But by such modification they did produce the Japanese Navy "Zero," which is the most effective plane for its purposes on the Japanese front.

Zeros Start Off on Top

The "Zero" is not the best fighter on the Japanese front. In terms of structural quality it is inferior to the American planes which had to meet it. But its very structural inferiority gave it the important advantage of being able to climb faster, turn quicker, and operate at higher altitudes than the planes it was designed to fight. Its effective fighting "ceiling" is about 5,000 feet higher than that of our fighters. In battle they always start off with the advantage of being "on top." This advantage was the biggest single shock which our anticipations received during the early months of war in the Pacific.

Previous to the outbreak of war with Japan it was assumed that Brewster Buffaloes would be adequate to cope with the best Japanese fighter. The Japs themselves were careful to preserve this illusion until the Malaya campaign. They used older planes at Pearl Harbor, saving their surprise for the right moment. The result was that Singapore and Java were stocked with the sturdy old "Buffaloes," and very little of anything more modern. The writer saw "Buffaloes" go up to meet "Zeroes" in Java. The "Zeros" stayed up in the air and the "Buffaloes" came down. We had kept our Hurricanes and Spitfires, our P-39s and P-40s for other fronts, thinking they were not needed against the Japanese.

Changes Odds in Australia

On the Australian front our pilots finally had P-39s and P-40s, which accounts for the changed odds when the fighting reached the Australian air front. These two American types have proved to be excellent planes, within their limitations. When well handled by experienced pilots who use them with full knowledge of their limitations, and when the numerical odds were not too heavy against them, they held their own. But Japan's aircraft industry had succeeded in producing a "surprise" plane which was just the right thing at the right time for the conquest of Malay, Burma and the East Indies.

Another big Japanese surprise, probably the biggest and most important of all in the broad sense although less spectacular than the appearance of the "Zero," was the performance of the Japanese transportation and supply system. It was better than first class. It was something new in warfare. We still don't know all the secrets of how the Japanese do it. But we do know that they move units from point to point with a speed of which the United Nations are not yet capable.

The advantages are obvious. If one army can move its units twice as fast as its opponent it can meet that opponent with half the force, other things being equal.

Their speed of movement has beeen of particular advantage to the Japanese in the air.

A squadron will arrive at a new base, operate from it for whatever length of time is necessary and then disappear. Other planes fly in and begin operating at once. Apparently the individual squadrons do not require their regular ground crews to move them. The planes and pilots move. That seems to be all that is necessary. As a result they have been able to cover larger fronts with fewer planes than other armies seem to find necessary.

Improve on Pattern

The Japanese may be imitators, but they have bettered their models in many respects. The Germans never used torpedo planes as effectively as the Japanese did when they sank the Prince of Wales and the Repulse off Singapore. No one has ever been more skillful than the Japanese in devising weapons for particular types of problems. Their small caliber "Tommy gun" would be inferior in open warfare, but it was the ideal thing for jungle fighting.

The quality and the handling of Japanese warships needs no comment. It has proved itself in too many battles.

Rich Supplies in Booty

Japanese shortages in raw materials unquestionably were dangerous for them at the outset of the war. But they started the war to escape these shortages. They accumulated enough reserves to fight the first campaign. And in that campaign they conquered what they needed to fight more. They obtained one of the world's great treasure houses in Malaya and the East Indies. Despite the excellent demolition work of the Dutch in the East Indies, the Japanese no longer need concern themselves about oil supplies. Some fields in Borneo were not destroyed. Some fields under Dutch control contained oil so near the surface that demolition could not prevent renewal of production in a very short time. And nothing has been done since the capture of these oil fields to disturb the reopening of the wells.

Meanwhile they obtained all the rubber and tin they need and substantial sources of rice, which is their food staple. It would be unrealistic to assume that Japan is suffering any acute food shortage today, no matter what the danger was when the war began. Like Germany it has fought war to gain the things it needed. Germany's food problem decreased as its conquests increased. The same is even more true of Japan.

It was a comfortable assumption before the war began that we could defeat Japan easily because our resources were so much greater. But Japan has been busily engaged in taking those resources away from us. It is we today who face shortages of rubber and tin, cocoa, coffee and tea, and dozens of other raw materials necessary both to war effort and to normal civilian life.

In other words Japan has proven an unexpected ability to produce the weapons of war and to use them with ingenuity and adaptability. And by these means Japan has already made good many of its prewar shortages and limitations.

Japan will be defeated when we produce more and better weapons of war and are able to bring those weapons to bear against Japanese soldiers and sailors. But the fairy tales are just fairy tales. Japan is a modern military power and an extremely formidable one.

Women on Detroit Aircraft Production Lines

Wide World; Associated Press

Production Battle Calls for Varied Machine Work

Top left: Women drilling and riveting teams learn the perfect coordination necessary for peak production of bombing planes at the Ford Motor Company's big Willow Run plant. One girl drills on rivets while her partner backs the metal. Top right: Women automobile workers who used to sew upholstery now sew fabric that will be used for control services of bomber wings. Picture taken in a Detroit plant. Bottom left: Dorothy Langdon, former child star of the movies known as "Baby Dorothy Phelps," goes in for a new kind of casting—engine castings which she inspects in an aircraft factory. Bottom right: Mary Smith turns out a turret part for a United States Army bomber at the Hudson plant.

Postwar 'New Deal' Drafted By British Liberal Party

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 28—The British Liberal Party has evolved a new political program which marks the most definite attempt yet made in Britain to bring the British way of life and the American way of life into parallel political policies for postwar reconstruction.

The Liberal Executive here has given practical expression to the Churchill prediction of inevitable future mixing up of affairs of two English-speaking peoples.

For an outstanding feature of this Liberal "New Deal" is the way it accords with forward-looking ideas expressed recently by such American leaders as Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Undersecretary Sumner Welles, and with the findings of such organizations as the United States Temporary National Economic Committee which has reported on the control of production and distribution in the interests of the public.

When the attention of the Liberal Party Executive was drawn to the striking American slant of the new program, one of the leading Liberals, Mr. Harcourt Johnstone, who is also a Junior Minister in the present British Government, said to this correspondent:

"Why not? We as a party find ourselves more and more in line with members of the American Administration like Mr. Hull even though it may be too soon yet to talk of anything like union."

Main Points in Program

The Liberal Executive's "New Deal" will come before the annual party conference in London Sept. 4 and 5 and an unprecedented number of resolutions and amendments may lead to some modifications. But in the main the party's future program can be judged from the following outstanding points:

1. Preparation without delay of plans to build a world order based on the Atlantic Charter without regard to vested interests or outworn political and economic dogmas.

2. Assurance of peace security through an arged international organization strong enough to coerce even a great power and acting on instructions of international judicature.

3. Transference of control and protection and welfare of all the world to an international body with the primary aim of educating them to manage their own affairs.

4. To end international economic anarchy there must be another independent international organization charged with the two-fold task [a] securing such adjustment to rates of exchange as will create conditions of international trade equilibrium, and [b] adjusting the rate of investment so as to maintain employment at a high level.

5. Employment of measures whereby nations of high living standard can assist those less favored to increase their production and consumption.

6. Direction of currency and taxation policies to the adjustment of purchasing power to eliminate slumps and booms. To this end a State should whenever trade depression threatens, be prepared to incur internal debt in financing enterprises which add to the welfare and wealth of the nation and in maintaining social services.

7. The Liberal Party stand for abolition of class barriers and for social order in which there shall be neither poverty nor privilege.

8. A national statutory minimum wage.

9. A system of state-paid family allowances.

Anglo-American Accord

The planks of the new Liberal platform suggest a policy closely in line with the political opinion of a very large section of British people, besides striking a new and popular chord by its association with American ideas.

In fact, one might say that the Liberal Executive had devised an ideal policy for Britain which favors closest Anglo-American cooperation, has a liberal international outlook, and is prepared for unprecedented social change, planning and control of living, always provided that such changes [planning and control] are for the benefit of the people generally and do not represent planning for planning's sake or merely mean the exit of one privileged section of the community to make way for another privileged class.

Division Within Party

But there are several overriding factors which at present bar the Liberal Party's resurrection, namely, a deep and multiple split, lack of dynamic leadership, and finally the discredit which these internal dissensions have brought on the name "Liberal" in British eyes.

At present there are several sections of the party in the House of Commons, altogether numbering about 48. Followers of Mr. David Lloyd George and Sir Archibald Sinclair are unreconciled with followers of Lord Simon.

And until the Liberal Party can present a more solid front its policy, however promising, will lose correspondingly in importance. Or else some other party—a completely new one perhaps—will take the Liberal platform and use it for its own political ends.

Ford Plant Rates for Women Higher Than West Coast Pay

Continued from Page 1

ticle emphasizing the lack of unity behind the war effort in Detroit. "Detroit is in good shape," Mr. Sorensen declared confidently.

No Union Curb Wanted

In regard to both the Willow Run housing battle and union troubles at the plant, Mr. Sorensen expressed hope that the Government would keep hands off. He said he had advised the Truman Committee of the Senate not to recommend legislation to Congress to curb union activity. "I think we can survive these growing pains," he said.

Despite the prevalence of trailer villages on the outskirts of Willow Run and a 95-cent bus fare to the plant from Detroit, Mr. Ford is still opposing the Government's proposal to build a housing project near the plant.

Mr. Sorensen took the position that a housing project near the plant would be in a danger zone and would take care of only a portion of Willow Run workers. Mr. Ford, he said, is confident that they can be better housed in the scores of small towns within a radius of 25 miles of the plant. "We believe in letting things take care of themselves," Mr. Sorensen told the women reporters.

'Can't Think Faster'

The only reason Ford has not been able to produce bombers faster, Mr. Sorensen said, is "because we can't think any faster than we are." He said the Ford plant has facilities for producing all the materials it needs with the exception of aluminum. This includes even a stock of rubber.

In reply to the aviation industry's argument that Mr. Ford is a novice at aircraft building, Mr. Sorensen pointed out that the company built 200 airplanes between 1925 and 1933, a number of which are still in use.

Because of the shutdown of many plants formerly making civilian goods in this area, Mr. Ford has had his choice of women workers. A recent registration of women in the Detroit area also shows that he will have a large reservoir of feminine help to draw from when the time comes.

Two Types of Uniforms

Out of 239,000 women who signed up in Detroit's voluntary registration earlier this month, about 60 per cent said they were available for full-time or part-time employment.

Girls at the Willow Run plant wear two types of uniforms. For work at machines the required garb is a French Blue cotton coverall. The women working at inspection jobs wear a two piece slack suit. The girls buy their own uniforms. The coveralls cost about $4.00 and the two-piece suits $6.25. They can wear colored blouses underneath but have instructions not to wear too bright colors.

The girls in the plant said they felt the uniforms were a definite improvement because too many were wearing outfits that looked like "sleeping pajamas" before.

Mr. Sorensen introduced the women reporters to three Willow Run women, two of whom were among the first six women to enter the plant six months ago.

Alice Hinkson, now doing precision inspection, a former advertising copy writer and holder of a college degree, said she found herself unable to write light humorous copy after the United States entered the war. While her new work is not creative, she said she finds herself required to use quite a bit of judgment in planning it.

Pilot Is Inspector

Mary von Mack, Michigan's first woman transport pilot, who has 800 solo flying hours to her credit, is working at the plant as an engine dress-up inspector.

Granddaughter of a man Henry Ford went to school with in Dearborn is Nancy Schaefer, University of Michigan graduate now inspecting finished forgings at $1.10 an hour. She came back from New York where she was studying dramatics to take a job at the Ford plant.

The women all join the United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations when they enter the plant but they reported that women in the plant were generally "rather less interested" than the men in union activities. "They haven't had the experience of wanting or needing unions yet," one of them explained.

Nation Warned on Solomons; Major Victory not yet Won

Continued from Page 1

additional casualties make an appreciable dent in the enemy's effective naval tonnage, it is felt.

In explanation of the official desire not to encourage overestimation of the American victory, some observers here believe that this caution may stem from the fact that the United States has possibly suffered heavy losses of its own in the Solomon fracas. Some support for this thesis would seem to be gained if reports from Australia are correct that the enemy lost 50 ships in the fight.

Meanwhile, a late report from New Zealand said that fighting between the American and Japanese forces, which had stopped for at least 24 hours, had been resumed, although it is not known if the enemy was returning to the attack or whether it was still a running battle.

Perhaps the best news of the day from that area came from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia which reported that United Nations' planes had shot down at least 12 more enemy fighter planes over New Guinea. This means that during the past five days the Allies have shot down 57 Japanese planes and lost but five—a rate of better than 11 to one.

Prices on Seasonal Goods

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has issued a special price order covering autumn and winter seasonal commodities, including clothing, snow shovels, harvesting knives, Halloween novelties, Christmas tree decorations, footballs, and snowshoes.

Price Administrator Leon Henderson said the action was taken because the universal price ceiling, which freezes prices at last March levels, did not afford a "fair and equitable" basis for fixing prices on the strictly seasonable goods.

The articles of apparel covered range from heavy wool sweaters and ear muffs to women's quilt housecoats and wool or part wool hosiery. Men's and boys' wool and leather jackets and gloves and certain types of heavy footwear and sports shoes also are covered.

The maximum price for such articles shall be determined, OPA said, by a formula under which a seller shall add the same "initial percentage markup" taken by him in the last six months of 1941 to his "average cost" of the article being priced or to his "current cost," which ever cost figure is lower.

Detailed definitions of "initial percentage markup" and the alternative cost figures are provided in the regulation.

The regulation is effective Aug. 31 for any commodity falling within a long list of seasonal goods classifications.

Nazi Explanation: Less Coast Shipping

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP)—The German Radio acknowledged today that U-boats were encountering "vicissitudes" in their campaign against shipping off the American East Coast, but concontended their troubles were due to a reduction in shipping rather than to improved anti-submarine defenses.

Openly stating that its account was intended as a contradiction of "United States propaganda reports," the German radiocast quoted Nazi "military quarters" as saying that American conclusions concerning better means of combatting submarines were "premature."

It declared a considerable portion of American coastal trade now was going by rail, so that there were fewer ships offshore, but at the same time it contended the August report of ship sinkings would show "intensified continuation of the U-boat blockade" in the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexica, Caribbean, and off Brazil.

Congo Opens Doors To Greek Refugees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—The Belgian Congo Government has opened its doors to 3,000 Greek refugees, 80 per cent of them women and children, who will be settled in new villages in Ituri Province of the great Central African colony, George Theunis, Belgian Ambassador Extraordinary, announced here today.

Snatched from the hunger now stalking their native land, the Greeks, 1,000 families in all, are now en route from the Near East and "expected momentarily" in the Congo. The Congo Government is furnishing food, funds, and medical supplies and will aid the colonists in establishing themselves as farmers and artisans in "the healthiest part of a healthy province," the Belgian Information Center here said.

Unable to find settlement facilities in the Near East, the refugees appealed to the Congo Government, which decided that sturdy Greek colonists would be most welcome in its program for development of the rich African region. British authorities in the Near East co-operated in moving the colonists to Africa.

United States of Brazil Day Is Named by La Guardia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—In recognition of Brazil's action in declaring war upon Germany and Italy, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia has set aside tomorrow as United States of Brazil Day here.

The Mayor will call upon the Brazilian Consul-General at 10 Rockefeller Plaza tomorrow morning, and at noon the Consul-General will return the visit at City Hall, where a reception will be held, with color guards of the Army and Navy participating.

Nazi Military Mission Now Aids Japanese

By Overseas News Agency

London

Informed Chinese circles here say the Chinese High Command has obtained irrefutable proof that the former German Military Mission to China had turned over to the Japanese Imperial High Command military secrets disclosed to it.

Members of the German Military Mission sent to China at the invitation of the Nanking Government in 1934, under Gen. Hans von Seekt, are now reported serving with the Japanese Imperial High Command in China.

Miss Hepburn in Hollywood Making Her Annual Picture

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Keeping to her promise never to make more than one picture a year in Hollywood, Katharine Hepburn is on the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer lot making "Keeper of the Flame," from the novel by I. A. R. Wylie, as her quota for this year. She made "Woman of the Year" last year, "The Philadelphia Story" the year before that, and the new Philip Barry play, "Without Love," is already sold to the studio as her picture for next year.

Miss Hepburn in "Keeper of the Flame" is again starred with Spencer Tracy. Her decision to appear in this, the first drama she has made in some years, was undoubtedly influenced by the fact that Mr. Tracy was to be in it with her. She has often expressed her opinion that his work with her in "Woman of the Year" was unusually effective. She doesn't mean to be, and she isn't, patronizing when she says this.

"Perhaps you have heard it said that he under-acts," she said. "He doesn't under-act at all. He gives any actress a great deal to play against, if you know what I mean; he brings out qualities in your work that no under-playing could ever do."

As for the dramatic aspect of "Keeper of the Flame," Miss Hepburn is tranquil, Mr. Cukor is enthusiastic, and Mr. Tracy is frankly skeptical. Mr. Cukor says Miss Hepburn is a better dramatic actress than comédienne; and Mr. Tracy's skepticism is accepted as more or less the regular thing, coming from him. He never is willing to say he is in a good part until the public has given him complete reassurance.

In the cast will be Audrey Christie, who has been on the road with Miss Hepburn in "Without Love." Richard Whorf has also been cast; Pauline Lord has a role, and Frank Craven, who frankly doesn't care much about pictures but who is always willing to work with either Mr. Tracy or Miss Hepburn, has one of the plums in the piece, the role of Dr. Fielding.

The script is by Donald Ogden Stewart, who wrote the script for "The Philadelphia Story."

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Conservatives See Need In Canada for New Unity

By Bruce Hutchison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 28—The forthcoming informal meeting of Conservative Party leaders in Port Hope, Ontario, may result in a major shift in national party politics for it is conceded by both major political factions that unless drastic reorganization of the Conservatives takes place, continued waning of influence may result.

The Port Hope meeting was planned by the more progressive and generally the younger leaders of the Party who want to see it achieve a rebirth, a new policy and a more vigorous leadership.

The results of the conference, the future of the Conservative Party, are not the concern only of Conservative politicians. They are vitally important in the public life and the whole future of Canada. Since the foundation of Canada as a nation in 1867 the Conservative Party has been one of its dominating forces.

It was a Conservative, Sir John A. Macdonald, who became the first Prime Minister of Canada, after joining with Liberal leaders to secure the acceptance of the Canadian constitution, the British North America Act.

Sponsored Present National Policy

It was he who gave Canada the so-called National Policy of tariff protection which, in varying degrees, has remained ever since. It was the Conservative Party which held office, with slight interruption, until 1896, returned to power in the rejection of Reciprocity with the United States in 1911, was defeated in 1921, re-elected in 1930, held office until 1935, and has made no strong bid for power since then.

All recent tests of strength have shown the Conservative Party in decline. It was decisively defeated by the Liberal Government of Prime Minister Mackenzie King in 1940. This year it suffered another defeat when Arthur Meighen, a former Prime Minister, was chosen as its leader at a party caucus in Ottawa, and then, running for Parliament in a Toronto seat which was regarded a Conservative pocket borough, was defeated by a virtually unknown Socialist, representing the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation.

It is the rise of this Socialist organization which produces a new and historic shift in the balance of Canadian politics and may vastly affect the future of the nation. Admittedly the C. C. F., as the Socialist Party is always called, is growing in strength. It defeated Mr. Meighen, it became the official opposition in the British Columbia Legislature, it has become a strong power in the politics of the Prairie Provinces, it has got a toe-hold in the Maritime Provinces, and at its recent national convention effected an alliance with the organized labor movement of Ontario.

One Bound to Lose

How important these gains are considered by observers most competent to know is indicated by a recent statement in the Winnipeg Free Press, which often speaks for the King Government and stands as the dean of Canadian Liberal journals.

Says the Free Press:

"The growth of the C. C. F. is such that the two older national parties, which today split between them more than 200 of the 245 seats in the House of Commons, must face the fact that one or the other of them is bound to go down if the C. C. F. makes serious national inroads into their strength. There is not room in Canada for more than two major political groupings, and if the C. C. F. is to be one of them, either the Liberal or the Conservative Party will disappear."

That is the issue which most Canadian politicians and many Canadian newspapers see as the real business of the Conservative Party at its forthcoming conference. Such a view is not confined to the Liberal press.

The Toronto Globe and Mail, which has been a strong critic of the King Government and a vigorous supporter of Mr. Meighen, warns the Conservative Party bluntly that it must achieve a new progressivism or disappear. The Montreal Gazette, the oldest and most consistent Conservative paper in Canada, blames the Party for its "failure to do its full duty" in the last session of Parliament and says that while the Party can yet "save Canada" it must have a "thorough housecleaning" and a reaffirmation of its old principle of private enterprise and minimum interference with business.

Young Leaders Kick Over Traces

At this point, the Party faces a paradox; for while its older leaders, like Mr. Meighen and the journals like The Gazette, are demanding a return to the Party's original principles, to historic Conservatism, the younger leaders, as shown by their speeches in Parliament, demand a definite move to the Left. It is they who accuse the King Government of being reactionary and "conservative." If they have their way the Party will seek to rebuild itself by more progressive policies to the Left of the Government, but, of course, far short of the C. C. F.'s policy of pure Socialism.

Aside from these arguments is a conviction among many politicians that the two older parties eventually must combine against the Party of the Left, whether it is the C. C. F. or some other.

Many attempts have been made to produce this union since the present war began and the drive for a "national government" has been a persistent force. At present, there appears no immediate prospect of it, but the re-emergence of the overseas conscription issue could disrupt the King Cabinet and produce a Liberal-Conservative combination which might remain permanently as the representative of private enterprise, as opposed to the Socialism of the C. C. F.

Socialism Grows in Vigor

This Socialism has become more vigorous and uncompromising as the C. C. F. has felt its strength. A vital test of its policy occurred recently when Parliament passed the law giving the Government power to use conscription for overseas services. The C. C. F. opposed this law because the Government would not agree to "conscription of wealth" and the socialization of war industries. The C. C. F. will not compromise on its demand for Socialism here and now.

Between this view and the flexible economic policies of the King Government, the Conservative Party finds itself in a difficult position. Basically, in terms of current economic issues, little divides it from the Liberal Party. The two were divided historically from their beginning on the tariff, the Conservatives favoring a high tariff, the Liberals a low one. Actually tariffs varied little after most elections in recent times. If the C. C. F. can make Socialism an urgent issue, commanding the support of any large part of the population, this might overshadow the tariff, which has ceased to excite Canadians much anyway. The Conservative Party must find something larger than customs duties to fight on but wherever it turns it meets the skilful, middle-of-the-road policy of Mr. King. He, like the Conservatives, is for private property, is a product of Gladstonian Liberalism. But if the Conservative Party embraces economic reforms along the lines of the New Deal, Mr. King also is ready to go far in that direction and can show that, during the war, he has already put the Government in control of the nation's whole economy.

The Conservative Party undoubtedly hopes that, by reorganization, by intensified leadership, it may return to power when the war is over as a more acceptable alternative to the existing Government than a Socialist Party.

Firm Enjoined In Labor Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company, producers of textile machine parts in this city, has been enjoined from further alleged violation of the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, in an order signed by Federal Judge C. C. Wyche of Spartanburg, according to an announcement issued here.

The decision, which was consented to by the defendant, was executed on complaint from Katherine P. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, that the concern was employing several persons between the ages of 16 and 18 in occupations declared to be hazardous by the agency.

Specifically the complaint charged that the minors were being employed in carving and turning-lathe operations and on power-driven wood-working, sanding, shaping and other such machines, constituting, it was pointed out, oppressive child labor as defined in the Bureau's Hazardous Occupations Order No. 6.

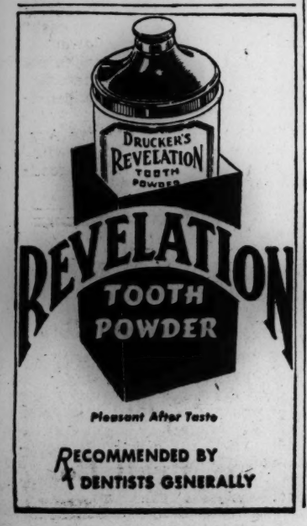
The investigation, which was conducted by inspectors of the wage and hour division, also held the company in minor violation of the Federal Wage and Hour Law. Adequate adjustment of this was made, however, when the manufacturers promised fully to comply with the law and to make a relatively small restitution of back wages, it was said.

Philadelphia Pupils May Shift Vacations

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28 (AP)—The traditional summer vacation for Philadlephia school children, with its fishing trips and afternoons at the old swimming hole, may be replaced by a ten-week layoff in winter because of the fuel shortage.

Although no decision has been reached, education authorities said they were giving serious consideration to the proposal. They pointed out that such a switch would result in a tremendous saving in oil and coal.

Most of the city's 352 public schools are heated by coal but a large number of parochial schools use oil.



India's Vital Problem: Security or Freedom?

Eradication of confusion necessary to strengthen United Nations in their war effort.

By Henry Sowerby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It is not generally realized that Britain's continuing difficulties with India touch the very crux of the question why Britain, the United States, and the other free nations are fighting the war. The stubborn Indian issue is only one expression of a confusion of thought—in America as well as Britain—that has seriously weakened the cause of the United Nations and that must be cleared up before Allied unity can attain its full expression and effectiveness.

We are clear enough that we are sending our sons to the war because we are attacked and are determined to prevent such attacks in future. Beyond that we tend to become confused over the fact that we are two-sided nations. One side of us is free democracy. The other side is empire. Britain has its vast possessions in the East. America, though not burdened with territories there, has its trading interests, treaty rights, and financial holdings.

Assuming that the aggressor is eventually restrained by force of arms, what is to be done about these peoples of Asia, Malaysia, or Polynesia who are clamoring for freedom—and who, if they do not get what they want, will be a continuing source of unrest?

Solution Advanced

An influential member of the United States State Department recently advanced a solution in the presence of some newspapermen to the effect that "the war should be called the war of liberation. The United Nations made a blunder at the beginning of the Pacific conflict by not stating categorically that this war was being fought to free all colonial peoples in the Far East, including such places as India, Burma, Korea, the Philippines, and the Netherlands East Indies."

But is the freeing of these nations quite so simple a matter as this would appear? In the last war President Wilson exhumed Herder's old theory of "self-determination." Under that banner of liberation, the Allies marched against the Central Powers, aided by all manner of small nations anxious for freedom from German and Austrian hegemony.

When it came to the peace treaty, President Wilson virtually admitted that the cry of Self-Determination (meaning liberation) was good propaganda against the Central Powers. He showed that otherwise he was not in favor of general secession, his main intention being to condemn conquest and assert the rights of national groups.

In the outcome, those peoples that did win independence—such as Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia—fell one by one into the maw of the nearest aggressor. The Philippines, even before the benefits of independence granted by the United States had been fully implemented, has been picked off by a conqueror waiting just around the corner. Egypt has retained its independence with a British Army on the spot, Iraq under close British supervision.

Slogan Used Against Allies

Today the slogan of Self-Determination used by the Allies in the last war has been turned against them by Axis propaganda calling for "Freedom for India" and "Asia for the Asiatics."

If the Allies in the last war did not realize all that the term Self-Determination implied, there is no corresponding confusion in Axis thought today as to what the Nazi-Fascist forces mean by it. Their trumpetings keep India's injuries—real or fancied—ever present in the Indian thought, while they serve to set the advocates of immediate Indian freedom in Britain and America at odds with those whose first consideration is the military struggle with the Axis.

If freedom were granted to India without more ado—and the rest of Asia left to itself—it would all fall to the Axis as readily as India fell successively to Alexander, Akbar, Babur, and the Moslems.

Nevertheless, although the part of propaganda in the matter is generally known, the issue of Asia persists in causing confusion among the Allies. Americans and large sections of the British public have an instinctive sympathy for India's aspirations to freedom.

Is there then any way of reconciling these two trends of thought? Can the element of confusion be eradicated so that it no longer blunts the enthusiasm, or weakens the unity, of the United Nations in their struggle?

So far the question of freedom has been in some ways surprisingly definite and conspicuous in many Allied pronouncements. The third point in the Atlantic Charter guarantees respect for "the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live." British church leaders of various denominations have endorsed the so-called Five Points of Pope Pius XII, the first of which grants "the assurance to all nations of their right to life and independence." The Churches' Commission for International Friendship and Social Responsibility sets forth that the "inalienable right" of "colonial territories . . . to govern themselves should be recognized." The British Labor Party holds, according to its leader Clement R. Attlee: "We do not admit that any nation has the right to hold others in subjection."

"Petty Nationettes"

Nevertheless, it is self-evident that were all nations who desired to govern themselves allowed their freedom on the score of self-determination, the world would be reduced to what one historian describes as "a dust of petty nationettes," to be swallowed up in due course by eager expansionists.

General liberation, as Prof. E. H. Carr points out, is at variance with twentieth-century trends. "It fosters the disintegration of existing political units . . . at a moment when strategic and economic factors are demanding increased integration and the grouping of the world into fewer and larger units of power."

The great fundamental beneath the situation today is that the free democracies are fighting, not primarily to retain their empires, but to secure their own survival. Should they succeed in the present struggle, as they anticipate, they must establish guarantees for peace and security.

This can be done effectively today only by lining up all nonexpansionist powers in a world system of collective security and international law. Otherwise, the expansionists and enslavers, with their ready-made plans for world domination and repudiation of international law, will return to the attack.

Asia's Place in Scheme

Can the Indians and other Asiatics fit into such a scheme? They would not have independence, but they would have autonomy within a world state or world group dominated by peoples who know how to establish world order and have the means to enforce it.

It is very doubtful whether their security could be underwritten in any other way. China, which has paid a heavy price for its freedom—heavier than America or Britain ever paid for free democracy—demands only "equality" with other powers. If India, which may be justly described as a "bad risk," expects security—at next to no cost as compared with China—it cannot reasonably expect more than autonomy within a security system established by such powers as America, Britain, Russia, and China, all of which will have paid the maximum price for their experience and security. Most smaller European nations had long since offered the title to their sovereignty to the League of Nations in exchange for security—desiring only autonomy within that organization.

President Wilson's observation on World War I applies as well to this: "What we demand in this war is that the world be made fit and safe to live in. . . . It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak."

What all nations might justly claim is equality within a framework of authority. At the present crucial moment in the struggle, the powers may well be justified in postponing the discussion of equality and concentrating all their effort on this framework—and their own survival.

© Keystone

Voting Scene in India

This picture at the polls is typical of the many problems brought to the fore by the demands for independence of a people not yet in a position to defend themselves and maintain their independence.

Willumeit Denies 'No Arms' Advice

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—Otto Willumeit, Chicago leader of the German-American Bund and confessed Nazi spy, pleaded innocent Aug. 26 to Federal Court indictments charging conspiracy to counsel Bund members not to serve in United States armed forces, and a plot to make false statements in violation of the Alien Registration Law.

He was held in $10,000 bail for trial with 25 other Bund leaders on Sept. 8.

Willumeit was sentenced in Hartford, Conn., Federal Court last week to five years imprisonment after he and three others pleaded guilty to charges they conspired to deliver military secrets to the Axis. A fifth defendant in the Hartford case, the Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn, Philadelphia pastor, was convicted after trial and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment.

Willumeit was brought here with Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, former American Fuhrer of the Bund, who received a 15-year sentence in the Hartford case, and who previously had pleaded innocent to the New York conspiracy indictments. Kunze told the Court he could not afford to employ counsel and Judge Eugene Rice said he would appoint an attorney to represent him.

Successful Letter Writing: Handling Military Titles

Twenty-fourth of 26 daily articles

By Aline E. Hower
Personal Letter Counselor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

According to Army Regulation 340, courtesy, conciseness, and correctness are the aims in official correspondence.

Business firms certainly concur in these aims and a few directions for writing to our military organizations may be helpful.

There are differences of opinion about the exact form that is best. Generally speaking, the style of address and salutation here given has been acceptable from both the point of view of the reader and also of business firms in their eagerness to be friendly and correct.

Titles of RANK, in their listed order, are:

United States Army

(Correct Abbreviation in Parentheses)
General (Gen.)
Lieutenant General (Lt. Gen.)
Major General (Maj. Gen.)
Brigadier General (Brig. Gen.)
Colonel (Col.)
Lieutenant Colonel (Lt. Col.)
Major (Maj.)
Captain (Capt.)
First Lieutenant (First Lt.)
Second Lieutenant (Second Lt.)
Cadet
Sergeant (Sergt.)
Corporal (Corp.)
Private (Pvt.)

United States Navy

Admiral (Adm.)
Vice-Admiral (Vice-Adm.)
Rear Admiral (Rear Adm.)
Captain (Capt.)
Commander (Comdr.)
Lieutenant Commander (Lt. Comdr.)
Lieutenant (Lt. or Lieut.)
Lieutenant, Junior Grade
Ensign (Ens.)
Midshipman (Mid.)

Correspondence should generally be addressed to The Commanding General (about 35 in the United States) or The Commanding Officer, or The Officer in Charge (thousands of the latter two over the country), and not use the name, although an attention name may be inserted in the customary place. This is because there are so many transfers that the officer who wrote you may not still be there to act on your answer. Follow any instructions for answering that may appear on his letter.

For all ranks and grades below Commanders in the Navy and Second Lieutenants in the Army, the title "Mr." may be used in the salutation of letters.

Compound Titles

Compound titles, like Lieutenant Colonel, should be used in the address, but in the informal salutation only the second and higher-ranking title is used, "Dear Colonel."

In exceptional cases, and when you know the officer is on duty, forms and salutations that are correctly in use are:

General George C. Marshall
Chief of Staff
United States Army
Washington, D. C.
Dear General Marshall:

Lieutenant General Hugh A. Drum
Commander, Second Corps Area
United States Army
Governors Island, New York
Dear General Drum:

Captain Joseph W. Baylor
Air Corps, U. S. A.
N. E. Aircraft School
Boston Airport
Boston, Massachusetts
Dear Captain Baylor:

Private Henry K. Benson
Company A, 209th Infantry
Fort Benning, Georgia
Dear Mr. Benson:

Admiral Harold R. Stark
Chief of Naval Operations
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.
Dear Admiral Stark:

Captain M. A. Mitscher, Asst. Chief
Bureau of Aeronautics, U. S. N.
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.
Dear Captain Mitscher:

Lieutenant Frederick Wolsieffer
United States Naval Academy
Annapolis, Maryland
Dear Mr. Wolsieffer:

More Formal

"Dear Sir," is correct in writing military officials, but the forms given above are recommended. "My dear (title, name)" is correct and a shade more formal than "Dear (title, name)."

For very formal correspondence, "Sir" may be used as the salutation for Generals and Admirals. This salutation applies particularly to correspondence within government agencies.

Note that "United States Army" or "United States Navy" may be written on a separate line, or the abbreviations "U. S. A." or "U. S. N." may be written after the branch of the service.

The following are titles of OFFICE, not of rank, and should be preceded by the proper title of rank:

Adjutant General (Adj. Gen.)
Inspector General (Insp. Gen.)
Judge Advocate General (J. A. G.)
Quartermaster General (Q. M. G.)
Surgeon General (Surg. Gen.)

Example

Major General Virgil I. Peterson
The Inspector General
War Department
Washington, D. C.
Dear General Peterson:

It is important that all reference letters or numbers appear in replies to letters from military organizations.

Frequently government letters request both an original and duplicate reply. It is well to observe this practice generally, whether requested or not, as it may get back an answer more quickly.

In Triplicate

Government letters are routed occasionally from a central office through a district or local inspection office. Replies should go back through the same channels in triplicate.

Ordinarily there are two special classes of confidential government correspondence, drawings, engineering date, etc.—"confidential" and "restricted"—so indicated on the material itself. Correspondence should conform to the classification and follow the rules. For confidential letters use a double envelope, mark the inside envelope "confidential," and send by registered mail. Restricted correspondence is handled the same way, but need not be sent by registered mail.

The Army likes its letters folded as if for a window envelope with the address outside, even when you use a regular envelope.

Number 25 will run tomorrow on the Education Page.

North Atlantic Convoy Split Into Three Areas

Recorded by CBS
London, Aug. 28

The British radio recently quoted the Canadian Naval Minister, Angus MacDonald, as announcing that the North Atlantic convoy route has been divided into three areas, with British, American and Canadian warships each having about an equal amount of sea routes to patrol.

Mr. MacDonald said that Canadian and American warships were working in close co-operation to cover the Atlantic seaboard.

He added that arrangements had been concluded toward the delivery to the United States Navy of some of the hundred warships now being built in Canada.

OPA Finds Tires In 'Black Market'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—More than a dozen persons face probable Federal indictments for alleged involvement in Greenville, S. C., "black market" tire transactions, it has been indicated by Charles B. Elliott, chief attorney for the State Office of Price Administration here. These include both buyers and sellers.

State OPA enforcement attorney Charles Roberts and Mr. Elliott recently conferred in Greenville with United States District Attorney Oscar Doyle after conducting a personal investigation into the situation.

"OPA inspectors are still studying the Greenville case," Mr. Elliott stated. "We already have a number of affidavits of confession from buyers as well as sellers of the stolen tires but additional evidence is still being gathered."

He said that evidence indicated that the alleged tire thieves had set up machinery for disposing of the stolen tires through agents who acted as brokers, charging from $150 to $200 for a set of four tires.

Laval Sends 10,000 Jews To Work in Nazi Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Aug. 28 — More than 10,000 Jews have already been deported from France by Chief of Government Pierre Laval to fulfill Germany's demands for war workers, according to accounts of persons arriving here who actually witnessed deportation scenes.

[Arrest of 25,000 alien Jews in France for deportation to Germany was reported yesterday by the Associated Press from Switzerland. Arrest of all alien Jews who entered France since 1936 was to have been completed yesterday, according to newspapers in Paris.]

The present anti-Jewish drive in France is reported to be proceeding with the utmost thoroughness, despite the intervention of American relief committees and the protests of various religious groups including the Roman Catholic clergy supported by Pope Pius XII.

Varying degrees of antiSemitism have been practiced before by the Vichy Government, apparently in accordance with the collaboration with German policy. But the present all-out drive appears to have been caused by the disappointing results in fulfilling Germany's request for volunteer war workers.

Deficiency in Volunteers

To make up the deficiency in volunteer war workers, the Vichy Government began by deporting 10,000 alien Jews from internment and labor camps, it was reported.

First arrests were made in Marseille Aug. 3. On Aug. 5 when the news filtered out there were said to have been more than 300 confirmed suicides in the unoccupied zone.

On Aug. 6 the first thousand Jews left Camp Les Milles for an unannounced destination. On Aug. 10 a total of 2,000 Jews had left, and a further 1,600 were due to leave Aug. 11. A number of protests were made, including that of the Papal Nuncio to France who visited Marshal Philippe Pétain, but the Marshal was said to have stated he was unaware of what was going on.

In the occupied zone, arrests started July 16 when 16,000 Jews packed the Paris Velodrome alone. Witnesses confirmed reports that arrests included every Jew over two years of age. The Parisian Guarde Mobile showed reluctance to undertake the distasteful work of making the arrests and eventually it was done exclusively by Nazi occupation troops.

Refugees Increase

This drive for Jewish workers has again increased the stream of refugees attempting to cross the line into the unoccupied zone. Travelers from France said frontier control appears to have been considerably relaxed and many hundreds are crossing weekly but without cash or goods, resulting in new problems for the authorities.

All France is reported to be deeply stirred by recent events, particularly as it is said to be now widely known that the vast majority of released French prisoners are physically unable to do any work as a result of the severe conditions of their confinement.

The general impression is that the Jewish population in the long run will have to provide Germany with its workers while France will gain in return several thousand more prisoners. French internment camps such as Gurs, Les Milles, Vernet, and Rivesaltes, which were depleted by Jewish deportations are now being refilled by new arrests in big cities.

Berlin Report

BERLIN, From German Radiocasts. Aug. 28 (AP)—More than 10,000 alien Jews have been arrested in Unoccupied France in the past few days as a preliminary to deportation, the German Radio reported today.

The radiocast quoted the Paris newspaper Le Matin as saying that those arrested all had come to France since 1936.

"France no longer wants to be the ghetto of Europe," the paper said. "The Jews in question will all be sent back to where they came from and whence they should never have gone away."

4,000 Children

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Aug. 28—The British Broadcasting Corporation, in its French language news program, reported Aug. 26 that 4,000 Jewish children, picked up in Paris during the mass arrests, were to be sent to Germany, stripped of all identification.

Arizona Profits By Beet Seed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Producing sugar beet seed is proving to be a profitable undertaking in Arizona, a State which does not grow a single beet for sugar.

Threshing of the crop from 3,807 acres is now complete, but not all the seed has been recleaned and producers are paid on a recleaned basis. It is apparent, however, that the average yield is almost exactly 1,800 pounds to the acre, compared with 1,500 from a slightly smaller acreage in 1941.

The total crop, therefore, is about 6,851,000 pounds, for which the farmers receive 10½ cents a pound. Ordinarily this would be about half the sugar beet seed requirements of the United States, but next year's beet plantings may be increased to relieve the sugar shortage.

All beet seed is grown under contract for the Western Seed Production Corporation, a subsidiary of several large sugar companies. The corporation has signed 1942-43 contracts for 4,000 acres in Maricopa County around Phoenix, where 3,701 acres were harvested this season. In Graham County, around Safford, results on 106 acres were so satisfactory that the acreage is being expanded to 800.

Railway to Alaska Conference Subject

EDMONTON, Alberta, Aug. 28 (CP)—Possible routes for a railway to Alaska are understood to have been the main subject of a conference of United States Army engineer officers from Washington and representatives of the Alberta and British Columbia Governments and the Canadian National Railways here Aug. 18.

No official statement was issued concerning the conference, reported to have been called by the United States officers.

For some weeks, there has been talk of a railway likely to be extended from Prince George, British Columbia, by way of Finlay Forks to Fairbanks, Alaska.

Survey parties already are out on this road, which involves railway building for a distance of 1,500 miles, the conference is reported to have been told by Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell.

Benton Named Chairman Of Salvation Army Appeal

Jay R. Benton, former Attorney General of Massachusetts and President of the Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company, has been named to the post of Chairman of the Metropolitan Division of the 1942-43 Greater Boston Annual Maintenance Appeal of the Salvation Army.

Mr. Benton is a member of the Executive Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and associated with many civic and social organizations.

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RAF Blasts Nazi Aircraft Center

Continued from Page 1

the 26,000-ton German battleship Gneisenau was known to have been recently and at an important base for U-boat operations against the Red Navy's Baltic Fleet.

Besides 30 bombers lost in what was called a "concentrated and effective" bombardment of Kassel, the Air Ministry announced that two fighter planes were downed in night sweeps over enemy-occupied Franch in which Hurricane fighter-bombers left two ships burning in the Chanel.

Keeping up the swiftly-developing aerial offensive on a day and night basis, fighter planes roared across the Channel throughout the morning, and in the afternoon a powerful force of bombers escorted by fighters swept eastward toward France.

Kassel Is Home Of Messerschmitts

By striking at Kassel with a force probably some 600 planes strong, Britain's night raiders hit a source of Messerschmitt fighters and the site of the Nazis' biggest locomotive foundry.

To reach it they speared 80 miles deeper into Germany from their home bases than the Ruhr and Rhineland regions which have been hardest hit in recent months.

Kassel may have been chosen by the RAF as a particularly vulnerable spot in the German war machine. Hitler blamed part of the Germans' Russian winter disaster on frozen locomotives and promised that this winter there would be no such failure.

The vast job of keeping German armies supplied from the Atlantic to the Volga and from the Arctic to the Mediterranean under the pounding of the British and Russians and the destruction by saboteurs admittedly has put a telling strain on Nazi rail transport.

The German High Command acknowledged "material damage in a residential quarters" and some civilian casualties in the Kassel attack.

Planes Hit Nazis From Two Sides

The raid was the heaviest of nine on Kassel since the start of the war, and its costliness to the attackers, British sources said, could be attributed partly to the bright light of an almost full moon which helped Nazi night fighters and ground defenses.

Kassel is 90 miles northeast of Frankfort, one of the targets which the RAF hit Aug. 24 in its last night raid on Germany. Its principal factories include the Henschel locomotive works, said to be the largest in Europe; the Henschel aircraft engine works which make Daimler and Benz engines; and the Fieseler aircraft works which turn out Messerschmitt fighters.

While bombers were striking at this root of Nazi air power, fighters were maintaining almost ceaseless offensive patrol over Nazi-occupied France and there were indications of possible naval encounters in the English Channel and the Kattegat.

The latest British blow against Germany's productive power came a few hours after United States Flying Fortresses had carried out a heavy raid on docks and shipping facilities at Nazi-occupied Rotterdam and Russian planes fanned out over eastern sections of the Reich in raids on at least eight cities and towns. Russian fliers penetrated as far west as Berlin where they said they left fires blazing.

Record of Aerial Attack on Germany

The record of the two-sided air front against Germany in the 24-hour period preceding the attack on Kassel indicated the extent and effectiveness of the Allies' air weapon, sharpened by the greater flying range, speed, bomb-bearing capacity and accuracy of the new American and British bombers. Here it is:

By the United States Army Air Force—Bombardment of shipyards at Rotterdam, in Occupied Holland, where direct hits were scored in the center of the target and on two docked ships.

This was the seventh Flying-Fortress foray against Hitler-held Europe for the United States Air Force and the seventh from which all of its four-engined bombers have returned.

By the Russian Air Force—Raids on the Nazi Capital and at least seven other centers in Eastern Germany where some industries had been shifted from the Ruhr Valley and Rhineland for security from British bombs.

The Russians said their planes rained fire on Berlin, particularly the suburb of Treptow; Danzig, Königsberg, Tilsit, Stettin, Stargard, Fuerstenwalde and Schneide. All their planes returned, they said.

By the RAF—A Spitfire fighter fleet escorted the American bombers on the 300-mile trip to Rotterdam and return. One British report described this as the longest flight ever undertaken by the single-engined Spitfires on escort duty.

Other Spitfires, some flown by American Eagles, hit the German fighter plane base at Abbeville, swept along the French invasion coast and helped Hurricane fighter-bombers hit four German ships off Dieppe.

German counterblows, meanwhile, continued on a minor scale. A small number of casualties and some damage was reported in a German bombing Thursday of a Southeast Coast town. A few hostile raiders penetrated to northern England, but the British said damage and casualties again were slight.

Nazis Almost Admit Air Raids Damaging

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 28

The Germans indirectly admitted today that air raids on their industrial cities and towns have been slowing production.

They announced installation of a new system of air-raid warning which permits the workers to continue on the job until a serious attack is apparent.

"Thus the whole life of a town no longer will be brought to a standstill by a single enemy aircraft flying at enormous height and occasionally dropping a bomb," the Berlin Radio said.

Stalingrad:

Nazi Drive Blocked, Russians Assert

Russian dispatches admitted that German forces had reached the approaches to Stalingrad, but said they were blocked there by Red Army infantry which closed in from all sides.

The situation at the Volga City admittedly was grave, with the fight moving to a climax, but Russian reports took the encouraging tone that at least some shock troops of the Nazi assault had been forced to go on the defensive.

One German armored spearhead was reported cut off completely and encircled northwest of Stalingrad.

The main German forces, however, appeared to be moving up from the rear in a developing attempt to make good their breakthrough by force of numbers, and dive bombers began destructive attacks on the City.

While the land and air battle for Stalingrad grew more violent, the Red Army continued to press its own offensive in the suburbs of Nazi-held Rzhev where the Germans held out 130 miles from Moscow through last winter's Russian push.

A Soviet communiqué said Russian troops captured a fortified position on the Central Front Thursday and repulsed counterattacks pressed by German reserves.

Without identifying the fortifications seized the communiqué reported "two tanks were destroyed and more than 100 Germans were killed."

"In another sector, our troops, developing the offensive, occupied seven populated places," it was announced. "We destroyed 13 German tanks, 10 antitank guns and 25 trucks and captured two tanks, one armored car, several guns, and other war matériel."

Russians Declare Residences Bombed

Russian dispatches declared the Germans had turned to bombing residential sections at the center of Stalingrad after raids on its military objectives yielded no important successes. Many homes were set aflame by the explosive pattern of hundreds of bombs.

Dozens of planes duelled over the steppes at the approaches to the City.

Berlin announced that Stalingrad and Russian rail lines leading to the City were being bombed day and night. Two large river freighters were said to have been set afire.

The German High Command said the Russians were attacking on the Don Front (apparently northwest of Stalingrad in the Voronezh area) and on the Central Front, but declared that the Red Army's thrusts were repulsed.

Fighting for the Caucasus appeared moving at a slower pace now that the battles had moved into mountain passes more easily defended but the Germans claimed further gains and Russian dispatches did not dispute the claims.

In London, one military commentator said hopefully that the Red Army's thrust into Rzhev and the increased stubbornness of the Russian defense of Stalingrad had combined to form a "considerably improved" Russian military situation.

The commentator, whose name could not be used, said the German position at Rzhev had become "uncomfortable," with Soviet troops advancing according to a plan which Gen. Gregory Zhukov was believed to have formulated while Prime Minister Churchill was in Moscow.

"There is a good chance that Rzhev will be encircled from the northwest and southeast," the commentator said. He added, however, that the prospect of a "big strategic victory" for the Russians was not yet in sight.

New Guinea:

Allied Troops Battle Japanese Invaders

Dispatches from Australia and Washington advices indicated Allied troops were battling seaborne Japanese invasion forces in the swampy jungles of southeast New Guinea near Milne Bay in a developing struggle for that island tip only 420 miles from Australia.

"The action is developing," Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters reported briefly, without giving details of the fight to wipe out Japanese shock forces which landed on the shores of Milne Bay Aug. 26.

Official dispatches said the Japanese had brought up aerial opposition to challenge Allied fliers who had smashed unopposed at enemy transports, troops, warships and landing barges.

United Nations hearquarters in Australia said Allied planes shot down 12 to 14 enemy aircraft in battles over Milne Bay and the Japanese base at Buna Thursday, with only one Allied plane lost.

Because of the difficult terrain, dispatches said there appeared little chance of a large-scale action developing.

Meanwhile, Washington quarters indicated that American naval and air forces may have won the second round of the Battle of the Solomon Islands as the result of the withdrawal of damaged Japanese naval detachments from the United States-held Tulagi area.

Navy Says Navy Apparently Fled

A brief Navy communiqué said the enemy warships apparently had fled "from the vicinity of our positions"—possibly to await reinforcements for still another attempt to wrest back key bases captured by United States Marines.

New details on the Marines' raid on Makin Island, in the Gilbert Islands 1,500 miles northeast of the Solomons, disclosed that a force of 350 Japanese was wiped out in two days.

"The morning of the second day, only eight Japanese were left on the island," said Lieut.-Col. Evans F. Carlson, commander of the Marines, adding that scrappy Leathernecks continued hunting down stragglers until only two were known to be still at large.

Imperial Tokyo headquarters previously had asserted that the Marines were "completely repulsed."

Colonel Carlson said Japanese losses on land alone were "more than 10 to 1 our losses, not counting the 150 Japs lost at sea or in planes."

Eyewitness accounts revealed that enemy snipers, strapped to cocoanut trees, fired at Maj. James Roosevelt, the President's oldest son, but missed.

Chuhsien Taken:

Chinese Capture Important Airfield

According to Chunking dispatches, the Chinese have re-entered Chuhsien, western Chekiang Province, and have reoccupied the great airfield just outside the City, most important of the East China bases from which Japan can be bombed.

Chinese columns made their way into the City at 4 o'clock this morning, the dispatches said, and the airfield was in their possession shortly thereafter.

A little earlier, the Chinese High Command had reported the Japanese were attempting to put the field out of commission by systematic destruction, preparatory to their retreat from this strategic base, which they had held since late May.

The High Command communiqué also reported that Lishui, site of the second most important "bomb Japan" base in East China, had been entered by Chinese forces which were engaged in fierce fighting within the City.

The recapture of the Chuhsien base was rated in Chungking as the greatest success scored thus far by the Chinese armies in their comeback in Chekiang and Kiangsi Province, where they are keeping constant pressure on Japanese forces withdrawing from their extensive conquests of May and June.

Cargo Ship Sunk:

Torpedoed After Atlantic Collision

Badly damaged in a collision with another vessel far out in the Atlantic, a small British merchantman was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine as it wallowed helplessly a day after the accident.

The Navy announced the sinking Thursday night when five survivors of the crew of 41 reached a New England port after 15 days adrift in a lifeboat.

Destruction of the British vessel—which went down three minutes after the torpedo struck early this month—together with that of two other merchantman disclosed Thursday, brought to 445 the Associated Press tabulation of announced wartime Allied and neutral merchant losses in the Western Atlantic.

The other newly disclosed victims were a medium-sized United States cargo carrier and a medium-sized Greek ship.

The American craft went down in the Caribbean early in August, a single torpedo sinking it in four minutes.

Survivors of the Greek ship said an Italian submarine torpedoed their craft off the northern coast of South America in early August.

The Navy also has announced the loss as the result of a collision in the Atlantic of the United States destroyer Ingraham, a relatively new warship which was built only slightly more than a year ago at the Charleston, S. C., Navy Yard. The Navy gave no details.

Cruiser Hit:

Italian Warship Attacked by RAF

Cairo dispatches quoted British headquarters as announcing an attack by Royal Air Force torpedo-carrying aircraft on an Italian cruiser of the 7,847-ton Giuseppe Garibaldi class Wednesday night off Antikythera Island, northwest of Crete.

The same night, and near the same place, a southbound enemy vessel which appeared to be either an oil tanker or a large merchantman, accompanied by escort, was attacked by the planes and believed struck by a torpedo.

The British announcement said results of the attack on the cruiser could not be observed because of heavy antiaircraft fire, but that the next morning a sinking, burning ship which might have been either the warship or the merchantman was seen northwest of the island.

Meanwhile, operations in the Egyptian desert were confined to air activity and desultory artillery exchanges as an ominous lull continued to hang over most of the El Alamein Front.

A British communiqué reported that RAF fighter-bombers again had attacked Axis communication lines on the southern sector and said an enemy bomber which tried to fly over an air base in the Nile Delta was driven off and set afire.

Boards Told to Pool Single Men

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Selective Service officials reported yesterday that a temporary pooling arrangement among local boards in each state had been recommended to assure that available single men will be drafted before married men.

State directors have been advised to vary their military induction quotas in accord with the number of single men the respective local boards have classified.

An official explained that "in effect, this amounts to state-wide pools of unmarried men."

Without such an arrangement, some boards would be obliged to call on married men to fill their quotas before other boards had exhausted their list of single men, it was said.

Most boards, however, were believed to have sufficient numbers of men in the 1-A classification—available for immediate call—to meet prospective demands for the next several weeks.

Instructions went out this month. Officials said they were not informed to what degree the arrangement had been made effective in the individual states.

They added the pooling arrangement was temporary, pending issuance of a new general directive from national headquarters governing the order of call of draft registrants.

18 Age Group

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Congressional speculation over the possibility of drafting 18 and 19-year-old youths into the armed forces before the end of this year was given impetus by a War Department announcement that the maximum enlistment age had been raised from 45 to 50 years.

As Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, disclosed that enlistment of men up to 50 years of age would be acceptable under certain conditions, Representative Adolph J. Sabath (D) of Illinois, Chairman of the House Rules Committee, predicted that "in all likelihood Congress will be asked this session to permit the drafting of 18 and 19-year-olds and will give its approval."

He described the 18-19-year group, which was registered several months ago and contains upwards of 2,000,000 men, as "the finest fighting material available."

Clarification Plea

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Declaring "chaos and confusion" existed among married men of draft age, Senator Maloney (D) of Connecticut declared today they should be called to service according to age and number of dependents, and kept from combat duty so far as possible.

Senator Francis Maloney proposed that married men of 25, for example, be called before married men of 40, and that within each age group the married man with only one minor child be called ahead of the one with two, and so on.

Married men should not be assigned to combat forces unless they volunteered, or "unless other sources of manpower have been exhausted," he said.

Over the Top—And How!

Associated Press

Rangers Won't Stay Put

Here is how they train United States Rangers somewhere in the United Kingdom at a British Commando Training School. Up he goes over a 20-foot barrier under full pack and rifle like a squirrel and down he goes in a jump that lands him with a thump that can be heard in Berlin.

British Cautious on Moscow Drive; Long-Range Fighting Aids Russians

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 28—Steadily increasing seriousness of the military situation in the Caucasus and at Stalingrad has so far kept the British view of the new offensive on the Moscow front severely in perspective.

Comment here welcomes the Soviet attack, and particularly news that the Russians have now reached the suburbs of Rezhev, as the most hopeful sign for many weeks. But almost everywhere warning notes struck. There is virtually unanimous agreement that the Moscow offensive cannot now hope to relieve pressure on Stalingrad or save the situation in the Southern Caucasus.

The distance between the northern and southern fronts is generally agreed to be too great, communications too difficult, and above all, the Caucasus attack too far advanced, to permit any serious prospects that Marshal Feodor von Bock will be obliged to divert his forces northward. The only exception to this is in the air, where some experts think Hitler may be obliged to disperse his force and thereby lessen somewhat the weight of the air attack on Stalingrad and in the foothills of the Caucasus.

If Rezhev Falls

As far as the Moscow offensive itself is concerned, the general impression here is that if Rezhev falls to the Russians, Gen. Gregory Zhukoff will stand a good chance of eliminating the three-pronged salient extending toward Moscow and pegged on three points: Rezhev, Gzhatsk and Vyasma. Only after this salient has been erased, however, would the Russians find themselves in position to start a major counteroffensive against Smolensk and Briansk on a decisive scale.

Meantime British attention remains centered on the Southern Front and particularly on the sensationally rapid progress of the Germans toward passes of the Caucasus Mountains. More and more the conviction grows here that Marshal von Bock's aim is to push swiftly southward and if possible to cross the Caucasus through main passes during the next two months, so as to be able to wage a winter campaign in Iran and possibly Iraq and Turkey.

Heavy Increase in Work

It is undoubtedly with this possibility in view that Lord Moyne has been appointed Deputy Minister of State at Cairo to assist Richard G. Casey, Minister of State in the Middle East. The new office carries Cabinet rank although Lord Moyne will not be a member of the War Cabinet.

The volume of work that is to be carried out by the Cabinet representative in the Middle East has vastly increased in recent months, it was authoritatively explained here. The presence of a second Minister in Cairo will, it was pointed out, enable visits to be made to main centers of the Middle East outside Egypt without holding up urgent tasks connected with the Egyptian Front.

In other words, it is now recognized that Iran, and possibly Iraq and Palestine as well, is likely to become no less important.

The Middle Eastern Front is more than Egypt itself and two Government representatives on the spot is by no means too many.

Lord Moyne has a good record. He was Secretary of State for Colonies for a 12-month period until early this year, as well as leader in the House of Lords. Both these jobs were taken over by Viscount Cranborne during the Cabinet changes last February. There is general approval of his selection for the new post in the Middle East which will likely become an increasingly important one.

By a Staff Artist

Lord Moyne

Former British Colonial Secretary, who has just been appointed Deputy Minister of State in the Middle East. Lord Moyne will serve under Richard G. Casey, former Australian statesman who is the British Government Minister to the Middle East.

By John Evans

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Aug. 28—Soviet air raids on Berlin may be a sign of things to come.

Raids on East Prussia, Poland, and Upper Silesia may be a development of the tactics of hitting the Germans at long range which has been made imperative by the present disadvantageous position of the Russian Army. So long as the Germans retain superiority in men and matériel, the Soviets cannot afford to trade "mighty blows" at close quarters but must strive to inflict maximum punishment of a kind to which the Germans find it difficult to retaliate—fight them with long-range weapons.

Here Russian tactics differ somewhat from last year's. Then, by planned retreats, the Soviets wore down the Germans after they had reached initial positions. Now that all retreats, planned or otherwise, are fraught with enormous dangers, the Soviets have to wear down the Germans before they arrive on the battlefields.

The tactics of long-range weapons are usable by all formations from armies down to platoons. For the former the range might be scores of miles, for the latter perhaps two or three miles. The following will illustrate:

The commander of a large formation knows the Germans are preparing to resume the offensive on his sector and that they will strive to create crushing superiority in tanks which he will find exceedingly difficult to combat on the battlefield. He has a certain number of tanks which he must use economically and a fairly strong force of cavalry. He sends out some groups of cavalry on a long excursion behind the enemy lines with the objective of contacting guerrilla detachments and attacking enemy trains bringing up tanks to the front.

40 Enemy Tanks

As one Russian military commentator pointed out recently, forty tanks on railroad cars can be converted into scrap metal by a handful of men laying mines on railroad tracks. Forty tanks on a battlefield will engage the combined efforts of a regiment of infantry and one or two battalions of artillery. The same applies to enemy infantry. Due to such long-range operations and attacks by the Soviets, German reinforcements arrive at the front zone with losses perhaps equivalent to the effects of two or three days intense fighting but without proper retaliation.

Of course, the enemy tanks and infantry that proceed to their assigned positions are still a strong and formidable force. If the terrain permits the Russian commander organizes ambuscades with detachments from his own forces of tanks which are still smaller than the Germans. At the same time Russian artillery scouts report enemy concentrations, from enemy tanks to heavy batteries, seven or eight miles away. These make what the Soviets call "artillery raids" which are often so accurately timed that 100 shells fall in the target area simultaneously.

After a raid like this on one sector the Germans lost so many tanks that it took them three days to repair and replenish their equipment. These methods are supplemented by a hundred and one devices in which are displayed resourcefulness of the junior commanders. Sometimes small raiding parties cross lines to try to catch German tank crews at mess or ablutions when they are unprotected by 15 or 30 milimeters of armor. Tanks remain unscathed but valuable time is lost finding fresh crews.

Don and Kuban Areas

Long-weapon tactics are particularly necessary in the steppes of the Don and Kuban areas. Minefields are an effective barrier against tanks, but not in dry grassland with the enemy firing incendiary shells. Then they can become a danger to the defenders themselves.

After inflicting maximum blows at long range, the Soviet general finally comes face to face with the enemy at close quarters. In all probability the Germans still have superiority, but he has made it easier for his men to offset this with the traditional perseverance of their country and the skill acquired in long months of continual action against the biggest military machine in history.

The Soviet long weapon has not only reached hundreds of miles beyond the front, but thousands of miles along it. The Soviets' present active operations at Leningrad, Volkho, and Bryansk are all ultimately battles for relief of soldiers hard pressed in the Stalingrad, Volkhov and Bryansk are all ing transfer of enemy troops from sector to sector, in which the Germans were successful last year.

As a result, the Germans are compelled to draw deeper and deeper on strategic reserves in the rear, even degarrisoning western areas of occupied Europe.

Such are the tactics of the Russian Army in a period preceding the long-awaited event of a second front, the coming of which will enable the Red Army to concentrate all forces on hitting the Germans at close quarters from the cone hills of the Far North to the Caucasian Mountains.

American Airmen in Egypt Winning Spurs in Combat

Continued from Page 1

mortalized himself by oversleeping ashore and chasing the ship in a launch. After a harrowing pursuit, he caught up as the pilot was being dropped.

Amid the excitement of the surroundings, the men already have forgotten the minor discomforts and annoyances of the long voyage. Even when they complain about something such as the delay of pay day or the food, they do it with a grin. As for the desert heat, they dismiss that as being not nearly as bad as they expected and considerably better than the Louisiana camp where they had been stationed. They are getting British food rations, but they say it isn't enough. When you compare their stature and physiques, you aren't surprised.

They get along well with the English, especially the Royal Air Force, and by now even the most confirmed southerners among them have resigned themselves to being called "Yanks" by the Britishers.

They're a very representative lot. In one tent we found men from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana and Idaho lounging under mosquito nets. Such crowding, they said, was purely voluntary. They explained that they were all buddies and it was more fun being together.

Visit Bomber Force

After touring this camp, we drove on till we again sighted the Stars and Stripes, this time over an airdrome hangar. Dispersed over the adjacent landing field two-engined bombers with the United States Air Force marking sat primly on their tricycle landing gears. Soon after, we were guests of the United States Bomber Squadron, the first American squadron of this type to begin operations in the Middle East.

The squadron is equipped with North American built medium bombers which the British, in their love for nomenclature, already have dubbed "Mitchells."

The squadron already had packed plenty of action into a brief period of bombing Derna, Tobruk, and Matruh as well as other targets in the enemy forward area with good effect. They had sustained casualties, including one plane missing from the raid on Tobruk. Hitherto they had operated directly under RAF instruction, but only yesterday they had established their own operations detail and the major in charge of it was as pleased as a child with a box of chocolates.

"Isn't it just like a real Hollywood set?" he proudly asked as he showed us around the spacious briefing room with its walls covered with huge maps, charts and blackboards used for giving airmen final instructions before they go out on operations.

This major, too, had high praise for the comradeship and co-operation with the RAF, although he added smilingly: "There is a language difficulty to be overcome, of course. Before the war is over, we shall all be calling gasoline 'petrol' and the engine hood a 'bonnet'."

Later at mess we met the pilots and gunners. All of them are youngsters between 18 and 25 with their first combat experience just behind them. I was impressed by their sober, serious attitude toward the war. It could be summed up as follows: "We've got a tough job to do. Let's get it over with as soon as possible so we can go home, but let's do it properly this time so we or our sons won't have to come back to do it over again in 20 years."

Graf Spee Men Said To Be Fighting Again

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Aug. 28 (AP)—More than 100 crewmen from the scuttled German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee have fled internment in Argentina and at least six now are fighting against the United Nations, Juan Antonio Solari, Chairman of a Congressional Committee investigating anti-Argentine activities, said today.

Señor Solari made his assertion in an interview forecasting the contests of a report which his committee intends to make public next month.

He declined to give full details concerning the report but said it would show clearly how numbers of the interned Germans escaped by organized methods and made their way home to rejoin Germany's fighting forces.

Air Raid Souvenirs Are Put Under Ban

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 28

Director James M. Landis of the Office of Civilian Defense has cautioned citizens that, in the event of an air raid, bomb fragments must not be collected as souvenirs.

Such materials, he said, provide the military services with information of value about materials used by the enemy. Fragments and anything else dropped or lost from planes, he said, should be let alone and the proper authorities notified.

Just an Indian Word

KENT, Conn.—No, the Highway Department marker greeting what tourists there are left on the Ethan Allen Highway isn't a transplanted Russian signpost.

It reads "Naromiyocknowhosunkatankshunk Brook," and it's an Indian word meaning "water from the great hills."

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'AP' Service to Any Paper Asked in Suit; Government Admits Value of Fair News

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Government, depicting the Associated Press as premier among news services of the United States and contending that a newspaper without it suffers competitive disadvantages, asked Federal District Court today for an order to force "the AP" to serve any newspaper willing to pay the cost.

The Chicago Sun was mentioned specifically as having been unable to obtain membership in the Associated Press; likewise the Washington Times-Herald.

A civil complaint filed by the Government in the Southern New York District Court dealt with corporate matters solely. It paid high tribute to the operations of the Associated Press and emphasized its reputation for impartiality, accuracy, thoroughness and speed.

Main Allegations Made

The Government's complaint, in brief, made these allegations:

1. Those provisions of the AP by-laws which exclude competitors of existing members from membership and the AP news, illegally restrain and monopolize interstate commerce in news and illegally restrain the interstate commerce of newspapers which are prevented from obtaining AP news;

2. The provision of the AP by-laws requiring each of nearly 1,300 members to furnish local news gathered by its own staff exclusively to the AP illegally restrains and monopolizes interstate commerce in news.

Additionally, it was asserted that the acquisition by the AP in 1941 of the stock of Wide World Photos, Inc., a news-picture service formerly owned by the New York Times, was an illegal acquisition of stock of a competing corporation.

The petition asked that the Associated Press be permanently enjoined against further enforcement of the by-law provisions referred to and also required to divest itself of the Wide World stock.

Serves 2,000 Newspapers

Named as defendants were the Association, a nonprofit co-operative incorporated in New York; the 18 members of the Board of Directors; the publishers of the newspapers with which the directors are affiliated, and the nearly 1,300 other members in the United States as a group. The AP serves more than 2,000 newspapers throughout the world. Only members in continental United States were named.

The Government's petition for an injunction against certain by-laws —amended by the members themselves at their annual meeting last April—contended, among other things:

That news agency service is "essential to survival of any newspaper."

That there are three news agencies and "of the news services supplied by those three, that of the Associated Press ranks in the forefront in public reputation and esteem."

That "a newspaper which is barred from AP news operates under a competitive disadvantage with AP members."

The two other news services referred to are the United Press and the International News Service.

Petition Filed by Weston

The case was handled in the Department of Justice by John ton, Special Assistants to the Attorney General, under the direction of Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold. The petition was filed by Mr. Weston after an early morning trip from Washington.

"In the mind of the general public," the Government said, "the name 'Associated Press' has long been regarded as synonymous with the highest standards of accurate, nonpartisan and comprehensive news-reporting."

Amplifying its contention that the AP stands in the van of news services, the Government said:

"One reason for this is that the Associated Press exceeds its competitors in expenditures for collection and transmitting news, in the length of news reports it furnishes, in physical facilities, in size of staff, in number and geographical distribution of news bureaus, in number and geographical distribution of newspapers supplying it with news of their localities and in the unique requirement hereinafter set forth that these newspapers must serve the Associated Press exclusively.

"A second reason is that the character of the organization of the Associated Press—a membership corporation composed of persons representing every shade of economic, political, and religious opinion and every section of the country—is an invaluable guarantee that the promise and claim made by each news agency—that it presents the news without any political or sectional bias—will in fact be fulfilled."

Freedom of the Press

Contending that freedom of the press would be served by making AP service available to all newspapers willing and able to share the cost of such service, the Government said:

"Restraints imposed by denial of AP membership and services are particularly burdensome because in that event the newspaper must rely on the services of the UP (United Press) alone or as supplemented by INS (International News Service). Furthermore, it is forced to accept whatever terms are demanded by these agencies."

Much of the Government's argument revolved about by-law provisions governing membership admissions in cases where a member already occupies the field in which an applicant publishes or proposes to publish. By "field" is meant the time of publication; that is, morning or afternoon.

Until this year, an applicant required the affirmative vote of 80 per cent of the membership to gain admission if a member in the same city and field refused to waive his right or protest.

Amendment of By-Laws

Early this year the Justice Department notified the Associated Press Board of Directors that it regarded the exclusion of applicants, based upon no standard other than the competitive effect upon individual members, to be in violation of the antitrust laws.

In view of that, the complaint stated, the AP membership "materially amended" the by-laws at its annual meeting in April, 1942. The Government contended, however, that the amended rules only eliminated the "right of protest" in form, while achieving "the same result by means even more objectionable."

Whereas the old regulations provided for election by the affirmative vote of not less than four-fifths of those voting at a general meeting, the present rules require a mere majority. The amended by-laws also provide that an applicant publishing in the same field as an existing member shall pay to the Association for distribution to the member or members affected, a sum equal to 10 per cent of the total amount of regular assessments received by the AP from the members in that field and city since Oct. 1, 1900—date of the last reorganization of the AP. This amount shall be not less than three times the current annual regular assessments.

The complaint described the new majority-vote requirement as still a "prohibitive condition," and said that the payment—which an existing member may waive—is a "second barrier against admission."

Comparison of Payments

As to the amounts which applicants for membership might be required to pay, the complaint listed, among others, $1,432,142 for a morning newspaper in New York and $1,095,003 for an afternoon newspaper there. It said the corresponding figures for Chicago would be $416,631 and $595,772; for Philadelphia, $391,173 and $427,918.

A "third barrier" against obtaining AP service, the Government said, is the provision that a new member may be required to relinquish any exclusive news or picture service outside of the AP or prevail upon such service to supply it upon equal terms to the AP members in the same city or field.

Three instances of rejection occurred at the April meeting at which the by-laws were revised, the complaint recounted, saying that in the one involving the Chicago Sun, the Chicago Tribune and the Chicago Herald-American had refused to waive objections, the application thereupon going to the membership at large for action.

The vote on the Sun application was stated to have been 684 opposed and 287 favorable.

Plea of Chicago Sun

The Sun had told the AP, the complaint said, that it was "absolutely necessary to acquire AP membership in order that the contemplated newspaper shall be in a position to serve the interests of the people of Chicago with maximum effectiveness and shall be able to compete with other newspapers having AP services."

The Chicago applicant also sent a copy of a letter in which, the Government said, he had offered to pay $250,000 for an AP morning membership held by the Illinois Publishing & Printing Co. for the Chicago Herald-American, which used it, the bill asserted, only for its Sunday edition.

The Government described Marshall Field III, owner of the Chicago Sun, as "a responsible person, qualified in all respects to be a member of the Associated Press and possessed of sufficient resources to pay assessments and to assume all of the legitimate obligations of AP membership." It added that the Sun had been "seriously handicapped and restrained in the conduct of its business" by the denial of the application.

The two other applicants for membership rejected in April were given as those on behalf of the morning and afternoon editions of the Washington Times-Harald. The vote was 514 opposed and 242 favorable.

Washington Paper's Case

The complaint said that the partnership, Eugene Meyer & Co., holder of the morning membership for the Washington Post, and the Evening Star Newspaper Company, holder of the afternoon membership for the Evening Star, failed to waive their "protest rights." The subsequent rejection by a majority of voting members, the Government asserted, "restrained the Washington Times-Herald in the conduct of its business."

"In addition," the complaint continued, "the effect of the defendants' combination is that in the capital of the country (and the eleventh largest city) there is only one paper in the morning and only one paper in the evening which can offer its readers the news service which the Associated Press proclaims to be superior to any other news service."

The AP acquired the capital stock of Wide World Photos, Inc., last year, the complaint said, and thereafter augmented its own news picture service furnished only to the AP members, and discontinued the service to nonmembers except as required to carry out existing contracts.

It was alleged that the effect of the acquisition of Wide World was substantially to lessen competition, to restrain interstate commerce in news pictures, and to tend to create a monopoly.

Chicago Sun Excluded

Exclusion from AP membership denied the Chicago Sun access to AP's news picture service, the complaint said, adding that "this has proved a great competitive disadvantage not only because of the merits of this service but also because exclusive regional contracts made with competing newspapers by the only other two services furnishing newspapers with national coverage in news pictures have prevented the Chicago Sun from obtaining news pictures from these other agencies."

The Government stated that the Chicago Tribune had a monopoly in the Chicago morning field, the nation's second city, for two years prior to first publication of the Sun. It continued:

"There was therefore available to newspaper readers in this important territory only one morning metropolitan newspaper. No alternative choice was offered this vast reader audience, however deficient or biased such newspaper might be, or might be thought to be, in its treatment of the news and in the viewpoint set forth in its news and editorial columns.

"Defendants' combination serves to perpetuate these unwholesome monopoly conditions to the extent that withholding AP's news service from the Chicago Daily Tribune's competitor prevents that competitor from winning circulation among members of the public who, justifiably or not, prefer to read a newspaper which receives AP news."

Statement of Policy

The Government set forth in its suit the following statement of policy:

"The national policy in favor of freedom of the press requires that newspapers engaged in disseminating news be unhampered and unrestrained in selecting the particular news they choose to publish, in emphasizing it, and in expressing any accompanying viewpoint or opinion.

"A corollary of such national policy is that newspapers be unhampered by any artificial or unnecessary restraints, public or private, upon their choice of and free competitive access to the various sources of news, including agencies engaged in assembling and transmitting daily news reports of world events.

"It is a further corollary of such national policy that the public interest is promoted by the establishment and continued availability to the public of as many responsible newspapers, representing differing and varied points of view, as can successfully participate in the business of disseminating news and related comment."

The complaint cited both the Sherman Act of 1890 and the Clayton Act of 1914. It contended that provisions for acquiring membership in the Associated Press violate the Sherman Act by undue restraint of trade in interstate commerce, and that the Clayton Act was violated in the acquisition of Wide World photos.

The Sheriman Act declares illegal "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states."

A section of the Clayton Act forbids the acquisition of control of a business in the same field where the effect is held to substantially lessen competition.

The complaint listed the defendants as follows:

The Associated Press—a co-operative incorporated in New York in 1900.

The members of the Board of Directors—named individually.

The newspapers and newspaper ownerships with which the Directors are affiliated—listed separately from the individuals named.

Present members of the Associated Press not specifically made defendants were named "as a class."

What Membership Costs an Applicant

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 28

The Government in its suit against the Associated Press lists the following sums as payable as of July 1, 1942, by an elected applicant to competitors for AP membership and service for morning and evening paper service in the following cities:

	Morning	Evening
New York	$1,432,142.73	$1,095,003.21
Chicago	416,631.90	595,772.21
Philadelphia	391,173.12	427,918.20
Los Angeles	493,266.24	156,652.37
Boston	336,759.45	310,025.82
Washington	184,421.49	182,974.50

New York Dairymen To Get Better Price

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—Milk produced by dairy farmers in the sections supplying the New York Milkshed will receive a uniform price for August of $2.72 a hundredweight (46.51 quarts), N. J. Cladakis, Administrator of the New York Metropolitan Milk Marketing Area, forecast today.

Mr. Cladakis said that the volume of August milk trucked to New York-approved plants in six states would range around 498,000,000 pounds and bring dairymen an average of 24 cents a hundredweight more than it did in August last year.

"This gain is the compound result of higher fluid milk and cream prices this year and the increased value of butter and other surplus milk products," the Administrator said. He added that his office expected a drop of 1.5 per cent in milk production this month from August of last year because fewer farmers were now in the pool. Actual production per farm is in excess of last year, he said.

Field Sees Suit Aiding Free Press

CHICAGO, Aug. 28 (AP)—Marshall Field, founder of the Chicago Sun, declared today the suit against the Associated Press, "brought following a complaint filed with the Department of Justice by the Chicago Sun," would, if successful, "prove to be one of the most important strokes for freedom of the press in the history of American journalism."

"All newspapers now being published, and all that may be launched in the future," Mr. Field said, "will have access to the news-gathering facilities of the country. . . ."

"With news treated as a public utility, open to all alike, it will once more be possible, as it was in the nineteenth century, for men of moderate capital to embark upon the publication of newspapers.

New Papers Strangled

"The Chicago Sun is not being choked to death because it is able, by heavy expenditure, to supplement available news services with its own news organization.

Mr. Field said this situation was one reason why American cities were moving steadily toward a one-paper status and "Associated Press monopoly is a fundamental cause of the drift toward total monopoly in American journalism."

Monopoly Charge Denied by 'AP' Directors

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—The following statement of the Board of Directors of the Associated Press was issued by its President, Robert McLean, today in connection with the Government's antitrust complaint:

The Associated Press has invaded the lawful rights of no one in the great and unsurpassed service that it has rendered to the reading public for the last 42 years. What is charged against it is no more, at bottom, than this: That it seeks to protect its members who have invested their skill, their work and their money in its growth.

The Associated Press in its present form was incorporated in New York on May 22, 1900. It is a co-operative news organization conducted without profit for its member newspapers. This means that each member is obligated to serve the news that it gathers in its local community to all other members outside of its community and when it does so adequately it fulfills its obligation to the other members of the Associated Press. The membership of the Associated Press includes newspapers of all classes and types. It has no barriers of politics or faith or color. It is this co-operative ownership which guarantees a fair and accurate news service to the citizens of this country.

When the Associated Press was organized in 1900, as the successor to a long series of other press associations of the same name, some of them true co-operatives but others devoted to private profit, the Sherman Act under which these proceedings are taken was already 10 years old.

There was no hint at that time that the charter granted by the State of New York was in conflict with the terms or intent of the Act, which had been passed in 1890, as everyone knows, to abate and prevent monopolies or combinations in restraint of trade.

The immediate predecessor of the present Associated Press, the Associated Press of Illinois, had been organized in 1893, three years after the passage of the Sherman Act.

At that time a very serious menace to the freedom of the press confronted American newspapers. They were threatened by a sinister domination by private interests of their news services, both American and foreign. To meet that menace the Associated Press of Illinois was formed. It was national in character, nonprofit making and owned by its member newspapers, who were pledged to collect an honest, unbiased news report for the benefit of their readers.

In 1900 it was superseded by the present Associated Press, a New York membership corporation of the same character and purposes.

Under its New York charter the Associated Press carried on its purposes unchallenged until 1915, when a complaint against it was filed by a nonmember paper which operated a rival news service. That complaint was considered by T. W. Gregory, then Attorney General in the Wilson Administration, and on March 12, 1915, he decided formally that it was without merit.

Incidental to that decision Mr. Gregory called attention to the fact that one article of the by-laws, designed to prevent the leakage of news from the offices of member newspapers, was so drawn that it might be interpreted as forbidding members to buy the service of competitive press associations, organized for profit. This bylaw had not been enforced, but in response to Mr. Gregory's doubts it was abrogated.

Since then, until the beginning of the present proceedings, no complaint that the Associated Press's co-operative operations were in conflict with the Sherman Act, or with any other law, had been lodged by anyone.

In the interval there was a steady widening of the service it provided for its members, and a steady growth in membership. A few figures will show how this growth has worked. In 1904 the Associated Press had 648 members. At present there are approximately 1,400. Simultaneously, there has been a vast improvement and extension in the service. In 1904 the news report furnished to members ran to 60,000 words a day. Today it runs to 1,000,000.

At the same time the commercial news services, organized for profit, have risen and flourished in free rivalry with the Associated Press, and with yet other news services the Associated Press has maintained friendly arrangements for the exchange of news. It is noteworthy that in the last few years, the Associated Press was able to create a world-wide American news service.

It has followed throughout its 42 years the one purpose of providing its members with the most complete and accurate news service obtainable, along with the best picture service and other necessary auxiliary services. It has today a staff of 7,200 men and women, a leased wire network of 285,000 miles, 100 bureaus in the United States, and nearly 250 correspondents abroad.

The Board of Directors reiterates its belief that the operation and practices of the Associated Press comply fully with all the laws of the United States and that the charges brought are without foundation in law or in fact.

To Show You How Smart You're Going to Look in the New L-85 Fashions

The Christian Science Monitor Reports On

Fall Fashions for Wartime Wardrobes

You're hearing a lot about L-85 fashions, the new clothes made according to the rulings of the War Priorities Board. Maybe you have been apprehensive about what the war might do to your wardrobe. But you'll welcome the changes when you see the L-85 fashions presented in the special section now in preparation for September publication by The Christian Science Monitor. American designers have shown what real skill can do, without foreign influence, without gadgets for trimming or unlimited yardage for silhouette. The L-85's are charming, wearable, becoming. Read about their contribution to the wartime wardrobe. Fashion photographs and advertisements of local fashion shops will help you plan your fall purchases.

Coming SEPTEMBER 23

News of men's wear and men's furnishings also will be reported in this forthcoming issue.

The Home Forum

"A positive rule"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO BE A MATHEMATICIAN one must understand the rules of mathematics, whereby problems are solved. Then if the rules are applied correctly, problems can be rightly worked out. Failure to obtain the right answer reveals either ignorance regarding the nature of the problem or misconception or misapplication of the rules. Mistakes are no part of the principle or rules of mathematics. These are not in question. It is wrong application or a lack of it which prevents the correct result.

Is not man governed by divine Principle? Are there not definite rules which, when understood and rightly applied, lead to right results, such as health, true success, and invulnerable protection? If so, what is the mistake in human thinking which so often influences mankind adversely? In answer to a lawyer's question (Matthew 22:36), **"Which is the great commandment in the law?"** Christ Jesus said (22:37-39): **"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."**

From this answer may not one conclude that Principle, divine Love, governed the words and deeds of Christ Jesus? His Sermon on the Mount embodies the love which reflects divine Principle. He admonished others to love as he loved, to heal as he healed. His mission was to bring to mankind purity, health, protection, and life where sin, sickness, danger, and death appeared. But he said (John 16:12, 13): **"I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now. Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth."**

The understanding of "the Spirit of truth" has been brought to this age through Mary Baker Eddy's diligent study of the Bible, her sincere devotion to God, and her urgent desire to heal and comfort mankind. She says in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 109), that she "devoted time and energies to discovering a positive rule." From her devoted study she gleaned the fact (*ibid.*, p. 259) that **"the Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration."**

What constitutes the perfect man of God's creating? Is he not the reflection or expression of divine Mind? Man, as the idea of Mind, Principle, must be understood and rightly expressed in order to produce divine results. Man is God's spiritual idea, governed by Principle. The real man is not composed of mortal opinion expressed as matter. Because Principle and idea constitute the only reality, mortal opinions and beliefs have no reality. The attributes of divine Principle are expressed in intelligence, wisdom, love, justice, perseverance, rest, and strength. One cannot inject into a mathematical computation the mistaken sense that five plus five is nine and get the right result. Neither can one inject into his own thinking the mistaken sense of dishonesty, revenge, greed, pride, danger, or any other erroneous opinion and get right results in solving human problems.

If one has accepted mortal opinions as expressed in sickness, dread, grief, or lack, one's freedom may be regained as he becomes conscious of the attributes of divine Love applicable to his case, always including divine mercy and justice. The Bible shows that obedience to the Commandments produces joy, health, protection, and righteous activity. Mortals receive divine mercy and justice proportionately to their acceptance of the infinite, present perfection of divine Mind and its idea, man. This acceptance necessarily rejects all so-called mortal opinions. Divine Principle is the only lawmaker, and God's laws are just, loving, protective, and supreme, annihilating so-called material laws. When one keeps his consciousness filled with divine ideas, no room is left therein for fear, erroneous beliefs of injustice, pride, danger, or any other mistaken sense. Proportionately as a pupil in any course of study is apathetic and disobedient, he fails to realize satisfactory results. Conversely, one who is attentive and industriously obedient to divine leading is rewarded by success proportionate to his understanding.

Whoever works joyously and persistently to express divine attributes, finds his consciousness being continuously refreshed as gently and as sweetly as color and fragrance are expressed in a flower. The perfect care of divine Principle for its idea, man, includes no mortal opinions. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 62), **"The divine Mind, which forms the bud and blossom, will care for the human body, even as it clothes the lily; but let no mortal interfere with God's government by thrusting in the laws of erring, human concepts."**

In the measure that mankind increasingly understands and obeys Biblical commands as explained in Christian Science, fewer mistakes are made. Clearer and clearer unfolds the glorious truth that man is God's perfect idea, governed, sustained, protected, and perpetuated by divine Principle, Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Lizard

Lizard, you sliver of granite, alive with sunshine,
Have you no fear of the grim stark days that are coming
When you must lie like a stone beneath the frozen stone?

Lift high your head there, lizard!
Dart to the hum of the insect;
Stretch and bask in the sun on the rock.

Watching, we know what you know of the sun's good warmth,
And the comforting sturdiness of the rock,
And the sweetness of lying where they meet.

Watching, we have no fears;
We live with you in the richness of the hour.

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ANTONIUS CORNELISSEN, FROM THE ICONOGRAPHY OF VAN DYKE

THIS PORTRAIT of the art lover, Antonius Cornelissen, is one of the series in the Iconography, Van Dyke's famous series of etched and engraved portraits, executed while the artist was still a young man resident in his native Antwerp. The print is in the McCallum Print Collection in the University of Glasgow, which is fortunate in possessing a complete set of the etched portraits.

"En positiv regel"

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

FÖR ATT VARA matematiker måste man förstå matematikens regler, enligt vilka problem lösas. Om då dessa regler korrekt tillämpas, kunna problemen rätt utarbetas. Om man icke lyckas erhålla den rätta lösningen, utvisar detta antingen okunnighet om problemets art eller också missuppfattning eller felaktig tillämpning av reglerna. Misstag utgöra icke någon del av matematikens princip eller regler. Om dessa råder ingen tvekan. Det är antingen felaktig tillämpning av reglerna eller också underlåtenhet att tillämpa dem, som hindrar den rätta lösningen.

Styres icke människan av gudomlig Princip? Finnas icke bestämda regler, vilka, när de förstås och rätt tillämpas, leda till rätta resultat, såsom hälsa, sann framgång och oangripligt beskydd? Om så är fallet, vilket är då det misstag i mänskligt tänkande, som så ofta utövar ett skadligt inflytande på människosläktet? Till svar på den lagkloke fariséns fråga (Matt. 22:36): "Vilket är det yppersta budet i lagen?", sade Kristus Jesus (22:37-39): "Du skall älska Herren, din Gud, av allt ditt hjärta och av all din själ och av allt ditt förstånd. Detta är det yppersta och förnämsta budet. Därnäst kommer ett som är detta likt: Du skall älska din nästa såsom dig själv."

Få vi icke av detta svar sluta oss till, att Princip, gudomlig Kärlek, styrde Kristi Jesu ord och handlingar? Hans bergspredikan ger uttryck åt den kärlek, som återspeglar gudomlig Princip. Han uppmanade andra att älska, såsom han älskade, att hela såsom han helade. Hans livsuppgift var att tillföra människosläktet renhet, hälsa, beskydd och liv, där synd, sjukdom, fara och död tycktes råda. Men han sade (Joh. 16:12, 13): "Jag hade ännu mycket att säga eder, men I kunnen icke nu bära det. Men när han kommer, som är sanningens Ande, då skall han leda eder fram till hela sanningen."

Förståelsen av "sanningens Ande" har kommit till denna tidsålder genom Mary Baker Eddys trägna studium av Bibeln, hennes uppriktiga helgelse åt Gud och hennes ivriga önskan att hela och hugsvala människorna. Hon säger i Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] (sid. 109), att hon "ägnade tid och krafter åt upptäckandet av en positiv regel". Genom sitt hängivna studium fann hon det faktum (*ibid.*, sid. 259), att "den Kristuslika förståelsen av vetenskapligt vara och gudomligt helande innefattar en fullkomlig Princip och idé—fullkomlig Gud och fullkomlig människa— såsom grundvalen för tanke och demonstration".

Vad är det som utgör den fullkomliga, av Gud skapade människan? Är hon icke återspeglingen eller uttrycket av gudomligt Sinne? Människan måste uppfattas såsom Sinnets, Principens, idé och rätt uttryckas för att uppnå gudomliga resultat. Människan är Guds andliga idé och styres av Princip. Den verkliga människan består icke av dödliga tänkesätt, uttryckta såsom materie. Eftersom Princip och idé utgöra den enda verkligheten, äga dödliga åsikter och föreställningar ingen verklighet. Den gudomliga Principens attribut äro uttryckta i intelligens, vishet, kärlek, rättvisa, ihärdighet, ro och kraft. Vi kunna icke i en matematisk beräkning införa den missuppfattningen, att fem plus fem är nio, och likväl erhålla det rätta resultatet. Icke heller kunna vi i vårt eget tänkande taga in sådana orätta föreställningar som oärlighet, hämnd, girighet, stolthet, fara eller något annat felaktigt tänkesätt och ändock erhålla rätta resultat vid lösandet av mänskliga problem.

Om vi ha antagit dödliga tänkesätt, uttryckta såsom sjukdom, skräck, sorg eller brist, kunna vi återvinna friheten, när vi lära känna de attribut, som tillhöra Kärleken och som äro tillämpliga på fallet, alltid inbegripande gudomlig barmhärtighet och rättvisa. Bibeln visar, att lydnad för de tio buden medför glädje, hälsa, beskydd och rättfärdig aktivitet. De dödliga få erfara gudomlig barmhärtighet och rättvisa i den mån de acceptera den oändliga, förhandenvarande fullkomligheten av gudomligt Sinne och dess idé, människan. Genom detta accepterande förkastas nödvändigtvis alla så kallade dödliga åsikter. Gudomlig Princip är den enda lagstiftaren, och Guds lagar äro rättvisa, kärleksfulla, beskyddande och enväldiga samt omintetgöra så kallade materiella lagar. När man håller sitt medvetande fyllt av gudomliga idéer, lämnas intet rum däri för fruktan, felaktiga föreställningar om orättvisa, stolthet, fara eller någon annan felaktig känsla. I den mån som en elev vid någon studiekurs är likgiltig och olydig, misslyckas han i att uppnå tillfredsställande resultat. A andra sidan belönas den som är uppmärksam och noggrant åtlyder gudomlig ledning med framgång i förhållande till hans förståelse.

Var och en som med glädje och ihärdighet bemödar sig om att uttrycka gudomliga egenskaper, finner, att hans medvetande ständigt på nytt vederkvickes på ett sätt, lika milt och ljuvt som färg och doft uttryckes av en blomma. Den gudomliga Principens fullkomliga omsorg om Sin idé, människan, innefattar inga dödliga åsikter. Mrs. Eddy säger (*Science and Health*, sid. 62): "Det gudomliga Sinnet, som giver form åt knoppen och blomman, skall taga vård om den mänskliga kroppen liksom det kläder liljan; men må ingen dödlig störande ingripa i Guds styrelse genom att tvinga in de dödliga, mänskliga föreställningarnas lagar."

Allteftersom människosläktet i ständigt ökad mån förstår och åtlyder Bibelns bud, såsom de förklarats i Kristen Vetenskap, komma färre misstag att begås. Allt klarare och klarare framstår den härliga sanningen, att människan är Guds fullkomliga idé, som styres, underhålles, beskyddas och upprätthålles av gudomlig Princip, Kärlek.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Sail on a Summer Sea

The wave overlaps the circle of restless sea.
In the wave hide a moon and a shell and the leaf of a tree.
The sea presses tight on the curve of the shifting sand,
As white and as open to love as the lifted hand.
The sand is a ceiling of quiet to the turbulent deep
Where the earth hides her fire—
Where the lava and whirlpool sleep.
And over the sand and the sea and the restless hollow
We bend the slant of our sail in the winds that follow.
We lean like the wave, like the face that is watching above.
We move like the tide of air in the lifted wing of a dove.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

"Othello" in August

SHE SAID she had never been hotter in her life. That sounds an extravagant statement, but in her case it was probably true. All week she had kept the telephone wires humming, inquiring for a seat. Had nobody turned one in? No? Could she come and stand? Yes, she was good at standing, provided she was interested in the spectacle.

She had once stood for three hours and a half in London, on the day of the State Opening of Parliament; beginning on the sidewalk where the rain dripped dismally into a flapping awning, up the ceremonial stairs and into the Royal Gallery. It had been a long time to stand, but she had not regretted it. That ordeal had been in honor of a reigning King and Queen; this new one would be in recognition of a Negro who was playing Shakespeare's Moor in a company of white people.

So, when Saturday came and she knew it was the final day of that brief run, she just got into her car and went to Cambridge. She found a shady spot, left the car and walked back in a blazing August sun to Brattle Hall. A line was forming already, reaching from the box-office to the street, and she had had no lunch. She might be willing to stand for an entire afternoon, but a bite of lunch would be acceptable at the start. "Better go in there, just across the street," a young man advised. "If you hurry, you may have a chance as a standee."

Across the street many others were also in a hurry; but a pretense of lunch was achieved and a snatch of conversation with a jolly man at the next table, who revealed he was a member of the cast. "If you look quickly," he repeated, "you'll see me." He was all for seeing Paul Robeson play "Othello," even if a person stood all day. "It's a great show," he said. "It'll be worth your trouble."

The line was growing now outside the door and down into the Square. But the newcomer took a place at the end, honorably, and stood where approximately one-half of her was out of the direct rays of sunshine. The line was heterogeneous as any queue outside a theater or concert hall, but it boasted no fiddlers or impersonators such as one encounters in London while waiting for a cheap place in the pit. So she fell to studying the people about her. A woman just in front spoke delightfully into Bostonese ears with her soft Southern accent. They fell into conversation about acting in general, about the heat, about the advisability of reading thoroughly the Reader's Digest. The Southerner did and the other didn't, but they both approved. Then a second glance and the Southerner showed herself a Negress, quiet, intelligent, eager. It was a satisfaction when there came hurrying a young woman, brandishing a single ticket for that performance and saying to the Negress: "Would you like to buy this seat?" She snatched it up and disappeared within.

The sun went on blazing and the queue went on growing. Now there were elderly scholars and flippant young girls; there were people of all ages and characteristics between. One white-haired woman, presuming upon her years, walked the whole length of the line and inserted herself almost at the queue's head. There were, too, a number of Negro soldiers, black faces shining with heat and enthusiasm. Nobody was optimistic about the results of the wait, but everyone waited. At two-twenty, it was rumored, unclaimed telephone orders would be sold. Our spirits rose unreasonably. That rumor was apparently groundless; yet, just as the Bostonian neared the ticket window, the telephone jangled and a seat was authorized to be sold. Two girls, not wishing to be separated, refused it; so the ticket fell to the Bostonian for fifty-five cents.

It was not a good seat, but it meant a lot to its owner. Up the stairs she climbed to the last row of the little balcony. It was, if anything, hotter than on the street. She faltered and wondered if she could bear it. The Frenchwoman beside her was equally hot, but friendly. She had no great familiarity with Shakespeare, she said, but wished for more. She had lived a while in London and had seen John Gielgud play "Richard II"; so that was a definite link. Their talk carried them through the difficult period before the play began. Afterwards, nothing mattered.

This will be no critique of "Othello," as played by Paul Robeson with beautiful seriousness and dignity. The professional critics have dealt with that. But the woman who obtained the last seat sat spell-bound on the edge of it. It did to her what a play of Shakespeare's always does: it caught her up and held her to the finish. A towering figure, all black and ivory, gigantic contrast to the lesser figures about him; towering, too, in the power of his characterization of the Moor, his pity, his tenderness, as well as the tragic act which was the fruit of his jealous passion.

Shakespeare's "Othello" in August, in a little inadequate hall in Cambridge. Everyone clamoring to be there and, once succeeding, staying to cheer the triumph of a great actor. It was something worth remembering.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

He Is a Lawyer By Profession

AMONG THE MOUNTAINEERS, many of whom could barely read, speaking ability was rated as an infallible index to a man's general intelligence. A good speaker who came prepared to the platform, with his information marshaled in good order, and who was convincing in his argument was to them a man possessed of a high intelligence quotient. A "speakin" of almost any kind would draw an audience from miles around.

Cordell knew his father would be in the audience that would attend the school debate. He knew that he would be judged not only on his own performance but on his relative excellence compared to the rest of the debaters. He knew his father would ask the opinion of his friends on his son's speech. He knew that he wanted more than anything in the world to go away to school to learn to be a lawyer.

All of these premises summed up to a single resolve: he had to be the best debater on that fateful night. . . .

His efforts bore fruit, for that night Uncle Billy decided that Cordell was the son who should have the most schooling. . . .

The debate led also to Cordell's first political speech, which he gave at a political rally in a cool beech grove near by, in the summer of 1888. He was sixteen years old. . . .

Cordell's decision to become a lawyer suited Uncle Billy down to the ground. He fitted the young man out with a little office on one corner of the square at Celina, where he commenced the process known as reading law. . . . He has never practiced law to any great extent because of his long public service, but he has kept alive in each succeeding issue of the *Congressional Directory* the statement that he "is a lawyer by profession."—From "Cordell Hull," by HAROLD HINTON. (New York: Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc.)

The Miracle of Stockholm's Town Hall

ON FRIDAY we visit the great Town Hall, which is the greatest work of Swedish art, a master-work of the Romantic movement. The Royal Palace had taken ninety years to build, and been the organising centre of the art of its time, and this new magnificence, its narrow windows opening out upon a formal garden, its tall tower rising from the quayside, has taken ten years. It, too, has been an organising centre, but for an art more imaginative and amazing. Here there is no important French influence, for all that has not come out of the necessities of site and material, no matter in what school the artist studied, carries the mind backward to Byzantium. I think of but two comparable buildings, the Pennsylvania terminus in New York, and the Catholic Cathedral at Westminster; but the Pennsylvania terminus, noble in austerity, is the work of a single mind, elaborating a suggestion from a Roman Bath, a mind that—supported by the American deference to authority—has been permitted to refuse everything not relevant to a single dominating idea. The starting hours of the trains are upon specially designed boards, of a colour that makes them harmonise with the general design, and all other advertisements are forbidden, even in the stations that the trains pass immediately after leaving or before entering the terminus. The mood of severity must be prolonged or prepared for. . . . The Town Hall of Stockholm, upon the other hand, is decorated by many artists, working in harmony with one another and with the design of the building as a whole, and yet all in seeming perfect freedom. In England and Ireland public opinion compels the employment of the worst artists, while here the authority of a Prince and the wisdom of a Socialist Minister of Culture, and the approval of the most educated of all nations, have made possible the employment of the best. These myth-makers and mask-makers worked as if they belonged to one family; and the great walls, where the roughened surface of the bricks, their carefully varied size and tint, take away all sense of mechanical finish; the mosaic-covered walls of the "Golden Room"; the paintings hung upon the walls of the committee-rooms; the fresco paintings upon the greater surfaces with their subjects from Swedish mythology; the wrought-iron and the furniture, where all suggests history, and yet is full of invention; the statuary in marble and in bronze, now mythological in subject, now representative of great Swedes, modelled naked as if they had come down from some Roman heaven; all that suggestion of novelty and of an immeasurable past; all that multitude and unity, could hardly have been possible, had not love of Stockholm and belief in its future so filled men of different minds, classes, and occupations that they almost attained the supreme miracle, the dream that has haunted all religions, and loved one another. No work comparable in method or achievement has been accomplished since the Italian cities felt the excitement of the Renaissance, for in the midst of our individualistic anarchy, growing always, as it seemed more violent, have arisen once more subordination, design, a sense of human need. —From "Autobiography of William Butler Yeats." (New York: Macmillan.)

Mrs. Stowe Proffers Her Help

IN HER BIOGRAPHIES it is made to appear that Harriet was thus dedicating herself to an Uncle Tom's Cabin, to a thundering novel that should blast through slavery like a bolt from the Almighty. It was nothing of the sort. At that time she had no idea that any contribution she might make to the anti-slavery cause would be other than a humble one. It was self-renunciation enough that she determine to write anything at all on the subject of slavery. To write on a political question went against forty years of her training. Woman's place, her world believed, was at the hearth and not at the plough, as Mr. Tennyson, in England, had just written. Harriet would risk being classified with such strident females as Mrs. Weld and her Grimké sister, who were shaming their sex by shouting from platforms. She would risk the disapproval of people she esteemed most in life. Nevertheless, she who knew slavery was so moved by the Fugitive Act that she was ready to make the sacrifice.—From "Crusader in Crinoline," by FORREST WILSON. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Significant Elections Obscured by War News.....By Joseph G. Harrison

Obscured by the exciting daily ration of war news, some important and significant elections have been taking place throughout the country during the past week. They are elections which would have received national attention at any other time and which deserve careful attention today. A scrutiny of these contests and of some others about to be held reveal some rather startling facts.

They show, for example, that despite the urgent need for national unity during this period of acute crisis, those who are narrow nationalists—as opposed to internationalists—possess an extraordinarily strong vote-getting ability. It is apparent that a discouragingly large percentage of the voters in some States, in places a substantial majority, are willing to cast their votes for candidates whose solution to the national problem is racial friction, labor-baiting, even a modified isolationism, and other phases of medieval political thought.

The question of the surprising success at the polls of dubious Democrats has received careful attention in the newspapers and over the radio. Less has been said and written, however, about the astonishing showing of certain other candidates.

One of the most startling elections, and one which completely surprised virtually all political observers, occurred this week in South Carolina. There, Eugene S. Blease, whose campaign appears to have been fought mainly on a "white supremacy" basis, came within an ace of defeating the present United States Senator Burnet R. Maybank for the Democratic senatorial nomination.

Racial Issues to Fore

Although Senator Maybank, a personal friend of President Roosevelt and an ouspoken New Dealer, had the backing of the Administration and probably of the State Democratic machine, he was able to get but 51 per cent of the votes. Persons close to Southern politics believe that Mr. Blease's showing was due largely to the rising tide of anti-Negro feeling in the State. They say that, had the election been held a year ago, Mr. Blease would have been swamped by Senator Maybank.

The recent success of Senator W. Lee O'Daniel in Texas has also aroused much comment here. The belief was very strong prior to the primary that Senator O'Daniel, who has been a narrow nationalist in a fighting State, would be defeated, particularly in the run-off election with Roosevelt-backed James V. Allred, former Governor. Apparently, however, the strong appeal made by Senator O'Daniel's indiscriminate opposition to Organized Labor was enough to overcome the average Texan's repugnance of his "this is President Roosevelt's war" statement.

Even more significant than the primaries in South Carolina and Texas, however, are those soon to be held in Georgia and Michigan.

Keen Contest in Georgia

Seldom since the unhappy days of reconstruction, has a Southern State seen an election fought as squarely on the grounds of "white supremacy" as in Georgia today. Gov. Eugene Talmadge, who makes no bones about his dislike for the Negro, is conducting a racial campaign of considerable violence.

Reports reaching Washington say that his opponent, administration-supported Ellis Arnall, has an increasingly good chance to defeat "the wild man from Sugar Creek." Those who predict Gov. Talmadge's defeat, however, have been considerably less sure of themselves in view of the voting in the neighboring State of South Carolina. It looks as though the "white supremacy" issue is far from being ended as a factor in Deep South politics.

Perhaps more than any other State, Michigan is receiving close attention in Washington. There Gerald L. K. Smith, one of the most successful followers of Huey P. Long of Louisiana, is putting up a whirlwind battle for the Republican senatorial nomination. And what is more, he is thought to have a very good chance of winning it.

Persons who have taken the time to become acquainted with Mr. Smith and who have followed his career are unanimous in warning against underestimating him. H. L. Mencken called him the "deadliest" orator on the platform today and Mr. Smith's success in winning friends and influencing people in Michigan bears this out.

Mr. Smith doesn't have the limited religious appeal of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, nor the predominantly anti-Semitic tinge of William Dudley Pelley nor the one-sided outlook of most of America's petty, would-be Führers. He uses all these angles and many more besides, but so far he has not been trapped by any of them. He tries to make his appeal as universal as possible and to date he has succeeded in covering a lot of ground.

None of these past or future elections have been fought or are being fought on identical grounds. But in each of them some element of stultifying prejudice has entered. Each has shown strong tendencies toward national disunity at a time when only a strong and unified America can be sure of victory.

The Country Speaks: New York

Job Poverty in the Midst of Plenty.....By William H. Stringer

New York officials are shuttling to Washington these days seeking Federal assistance that will put an end to the incongruous picture, in the midst of national labor shortages, of jobless workers eagerly scanning "Help Wanted" signs in this metropolitan area.

Inappropriately this great port city of steel skyscrapers and rushing subways today has much skilled and unskilled labor unemployed, Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the government's War Manpower Board, estimating that 400,000 men and women are without jobs here, and characterizing New York as "one of the blackest spots in the nation" in this respect.

Whether New York solves this problem, and how it solves it if it does, will be of vast interest to other sections of the United States similarly blighted by job poverty in the midst of plenty.

The reasons for the unemployment are simple The city's factories are not of the heavy-goods types, easily converted to war orders. Therefore, while New York produced 7.6 per cent of the nation's peacetime goods, it has received only 3.7 per cent of its war orders. New York manufactures largely consumer items—clothing and luxury goods. In wartime, orders for these fall off and priorities curtail their manufacture. The result has been that, while labor is being actually "pirated" in some aircraft and shipbuilding areas and housing reduced to shacks and trailers, in New York the jobless figures mount, and 77,000 apartments are reported empty.

Distribution of Production

New York officials are not only concerned about the city's own economic welfare. They are convinced that America's war effort will be impaired unless a better distribution of national production is effected. Suiting action to thought, Mayor La Guardia has laid a five-point plan before key Federal agencies in Washington, and his Business Advisory Committee under George A. Sloan has found Federal officials anxious to lend a hand. All realize that New York is a test case for other areas.

As proposed thus far, remedial efforts center under three headings: removal of workers to areas of labor scarcity, increase of "civilian goods" production, and obtaining of more war orders.

To move 400,000 workers, a mass equal to the population of Kansas City, to war production centers appears presently impossible. Some may be absorbed in adjacent "boom" spots in New Jersey and Connecticut, but it will probably require a Selective Service Act applicable to industry to install effectively every jobless worker in his proper niche in war work, and such an act will probably not come before the November elections.

The second effort, to obtain more "civilian goods" orders here, is not as unpatriotic as it sounds. Both Britain and the United States have experimented with concentrating all production of certain civilian-peace-time items, such as typewriters or kitchen stoves, in one factory and converting the rest of the particular industry to war work. New York authorities suggest that when the "essential" factories are chosen under such plan, prime consideration be given to New York.

Genuine War Orders Wanted

More immediately, however, City Hall officials visiting Washington have been striving to speed the flow to New York of genuine war orders. Here they believe the new Smaller War Plants Corporation, recently authorized by Congress, will be extremely useful. Under this, engineering and similar firms will probably be empowered by the Government to operate as prime contractors, accepting major war contracts and then subcontracting the manufacture of the various items and gadgets involved to owners of small plants—and supervising to assure orders are properly filled.

With New York possessing about 35,000 little machine shops or factories, authorities believe subcontracts so allotted would set plenty of long-idle machine tools to humming and fill many jobs. It has also been suggested that other war orders might be obtained if labor and management got together, as proposed in the garment industry, and agreed to adjust production costs, including wages, so their firms could bid with some hope of success on Government contracts.

Mr. McNutt warned Army and Navy contractors last week to let their new contracts in areas of labor surpluses or face serious production delays. New York officials go further and contend that the continued existence of unused, stagnating pools of labor surplus in this year of desperate needs is a serious reflection on those charged with war production to beat the Axis.

To Change the Subject:

On Being Hustled Out of Summer.....By Laura B. Haddock

Summer—at least in New England—is always much too short for all the things one wants to do. Before we know it, it is August and we haven't been to Crane's Beach for that extra-special swim we promised ourselves. And we recall belatedly that we were always going to get the crowd together for one good wienie-roast, ever since back sometime in June, and we never did it. And the children will be back from camp Saturday and the boys' room isn't repapered yet. Where, we ask has the summer gone?

That's the way it is every year. Part of it, of course, is due to our own positive genius for putting things off—and we know it. But we have decided that that's not the whole story. Part of the blame, we are convinced, should be visited upon the heads of the newspapers.

For instance, one day last week when mercury and humidity-gauge had risen to new heights for the season and made the day as nearly unbearable as possible, we picked up the morning paper—and what did we see? An account of how the City Council had argued for two hours the previous night on problems of snow removal!

Beneath it All

And that wasn't all. Not two columns beyond, a public health authority down at Yale warned the reading public that long underwear was going to be a downright necessity for man, woman, and child next winter. We reeled, visibly. It just wasn't possible, we felt, to imagine at that moment a temperature suitable for wearing any kind of substantial underwear, to say nothing of Woollies!

We drew a deep breath—or as deep as we could on such a day—and turned the page firmly. But it was no good. For there before our startled eyes was a large advertisement of children's snow-suits, the blank spaces in the layout all filled in with snow-men in top-hats, and shovels protruding coldly from snowdrifts.

At about that point, we felt ourselves begin to capitulate. Maybe, we thought, we ought to take this trend seriously after all. And our defense fell with a thud when, on turning still another page, we read that Christmas packages to men in the armed services should be sent off almost at once! Frankly, summer dwindled into a kind of near-past.

Short-Cutting Labor Day

So that's what we mean. If the papers would only let us alone to swelter in a reasonable fashion. If only we could remain undisturbed in our summertime until, say, the day after Labor Day. Then we wouldn't object to being reminded of the oncoming winter. We should have had a complete three months of summer, with Labor Day coming like a decent and dignified full-stop at the end of it. After that, we'd really be in a proper mood to buy fur coats and such.

However, this is all written without the faintest hope that such a Utopian state of affairs will ever exist. In this foresighted and fast-moving age, we are resigned to being hustled out of summer as early as mid-August, and back into it again as early as mid-January when the wealthy migrate to Florida and the cruise-shops haul out the latest thing in sun glasses and bathing suits once more.

Malta Stands—And Convoys Still Go Through

Entire populace sees the shattered vessels enter harbor with needed supplies.

From Gibraltar on it was under continual attack in air and on and under the sea.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 28—One of the deeply moving incidents of the war was witnessed at Malta, when practically the whole population of Valetta came down to the Grand Harbor to cheer the incoming vessels of a much-battered convoy.

For days the flotilla of merchantmen and their naval escorts had been subjected to unceasing attacks by Axis bombers and submarines, all the way from Gibraltar, as the ships bravely sailed on to give the 270,000 islanders the supplies they needed for their heroic defense. Several of the naval guardians were lost, but at last most of the freighters, handled with superb seamanship, entered the harbor.

In peacetime, the arrival of important vessels would find the rooftops of Valetta black with people to greet the newcomers. Today there are not many roofs left in the town, for 20,000 of its homes have been shattered by bombs. In nearly 3,000 raids the Axis has tried day after day to subdue this most-bombed little area in all Europe, and lost nearly 1,000 planes in the attempt.

Nevertheless, the people stood on piles of masonry watching the merchantmen steam in, their decks and holds crammed with cargo—sugar, flour, bombs and other supplies—as they slid one by one to their berths.

With fresh supplies and ammunition, Malta knows it can continue to hold out. Today the Maltese are busy unloading the newly arrrived cargoes, or sitting discussing the great event in their bombproof restaurants and shelters.

First-Hand Picture

A picture of everyday living in Malta now was told by Sergeant Albert Moore of Britain's Royal Army Service Corps during a few precious days of leave in this country.

"I dislike raids as much as most people," he said, "but after being through thousands of them in unbroken sequence ever since Malta was first attacked on June 11, 1940, the day Italy entered the war I somehow feel I want to get back there.

"It has been an inspiration to live among the folk there ever since that first raid killed 23 civilians and injured 160, and to share with them the pride of having defied the Axis attempts to put this keypoint of British strategy out of business."

Sergeant Moore's opinion is that the Axis will never succeed in this aim—partly because a Maltese capacity "to take it" is unimpaired, and partly because the island's defenses have been so greatly strengthened.

"In June, 1940," Sergeant Moore said, "the Island's fighter defenses amounted to three obsolete Gloucester Gladiator machines which had been formerly used as targets—for the benefit of the antiaircraft batteries. They were affectionately named Faith, Hope, and Charity, and were flown by Squadron Leader Al Martin and five other RAF pilots."

Routine Disrupted

"Meanwhile," Sergeant Moore continued, "civilians continually have disrupted their ordinary routine of living to take cover, and the streets are deserted. They have had as many as 17 raids in one day. But directly the all clear sounds, raids are forgotten and shopping continues in booths that have taken the place of shops destroyed by bombs, and all the people who can do so are eager to lend a hand to any of the ARP services requiring help."

The ARP setup, Sergeant Moore explains, is modeled on the British pattern and conducted by Maltese under the leadership of Sir Edward Jackson who is in close personal touch with Governor Lord Gort.

Raids have leveled many things besides buildings, Sergeant Moore observed, for middle-class folk have been made welcome in the homes of the rich, and the poor have moved into the houses of the middle class.

Trade has practically stopped, of course, but in many cases shopkeepers have built temporary premises out of the fallen debris of demolished shops, and the dry climate enables shopping to continue more or less satisfactorily at these improvised emporiums or in open-air booths.

Sergeant Moore tells of one instance which reflects the way the Maltese decline to allow raiding to upset their plans. A girl who was to be married ordered a new dress from a dressmaker. Bombs blasted the dressmaker's shop to pieces and apparently this sartorial joy was outside the range of possibility. The dressmaker determined to carry out the order, improvised a workroom and borrowed the necessary material, and the girl looked very nice on the great day.

Tribute to Women

Sergeant Moore paid a particular tribute to Maltese women in the social upset that has caused every inhabitant to move out of town areas at night.

Making shelters comfortable has been an important consideration—Maltese rock surface has lent itself especially to the very good system of shelters which has reduced casualties to 1 per cent of what they would have been without them. Some shelters have permanent beds in them for the benefit of those unable to move out.

Although nine tenths of Maltese commodities come from overseas, there is no shortage of food in the island. Sugar is the only item actually rationed it seems, but the issue of other foodstuffs is strictly controlled.

Cows in Malta supply sufficient milk for everyone to be able to obtain it at a moderate price, Sergeant Moore stated, and the island is self-supporting in potatoes and other vegetables. Wheat is imported and stored in granaries as it used to be by the Knights of St. John in the sixteenth century.

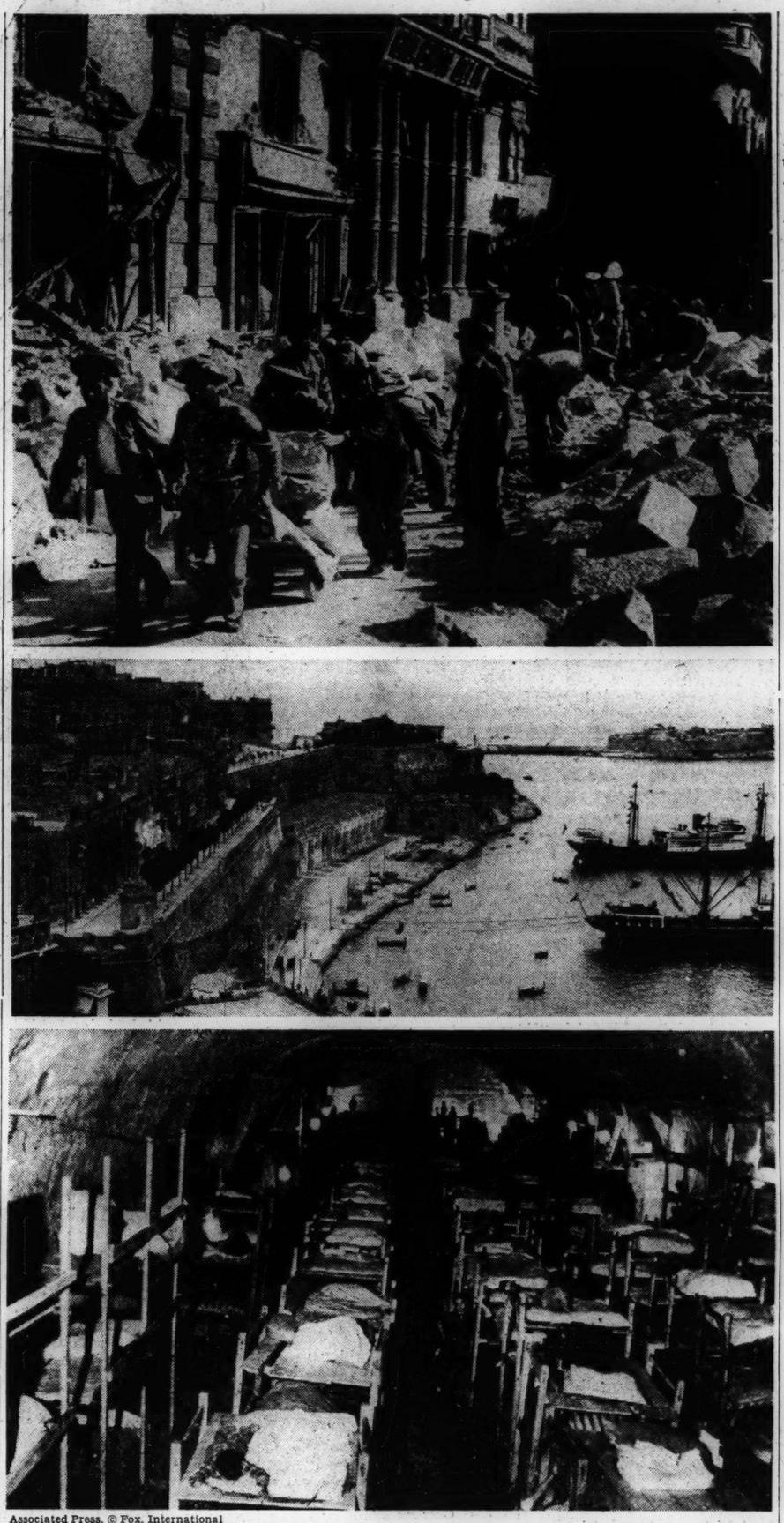
One of the claims made by the Axis was that bombs had destroyed the railway system of Malta. This made the Maltese laugh because the railroad on the island, only 17½ miles long, ceased functioning 11 years ago.

There are three cinemas on the island still functioning and showing to capacity, Sergeant Moore said. If the air raid attack is intense the audience is ordered out. In the lesser raids they stay or go as they wish. The morale of the garrison, Sergeant Moore says, is excellent.

They even continue their hobbies. Fur and feather shows are held. They have even had dog shows.

Gardening is encouraged, and there are entertainments for both the RAF and the WAAF. They play a good deal of cricket and lawn tennis, and there is yachting in the harbor when circumstances permit.

Every citizen on the island personally takes credit for the George Cross, the highest British award for civilian bravery, which has been bestowed on this key point of the Empire for heroic holding out under such heavy bombardment.



Associated Press, © Fox, International

Beleaguered Isle Gets Supplies to Continue Heroic Defense

Upper: Valetta, smashed by 3,000 raids of Axis planes, cheerfully cleans up the ruins and goes on with its work. Center—Glimpse of the Grand Harbor at Valetta just reached by much-battered convoy from Britain after incessant attacks by bomber and submarine. Lower—Inside one of Malta's rock-hewn air-raid shelters, where many families have had to spend much of their time.

Symbol of Liberty

Recorded by CBS

"Naval losses known to have been suffered in taking the convoy through to Malta are grievously heavy," says the BBC news analyst. "Nobody could be sure how they should be set against the losses which the Axis will suffer because the convoy went through.

"Tomorrow, as for the last two years, Malta's guns will be firing and new supplies of fighter aircraft brought in by the convoy will fly off her airfields to lengthen the island's tally of success against the air squadrons of the Axis.

"But we miss the meaning of the story of Malta if we think in terms only of striking a balance of material gains and losses. Malta has become a symbol of the free world, an act of faith and an act of defiance. She's in the battle, but she's more than that. She's become a symbol of what the battle is all about."

Danish Pastor Hits Anti-Semitic Press

By Religious News Service

LONDON—An outspoken attack on anti-Semitic journals circulating in Copenhagen has been made by a clergyman, Dean Johannes Nordentoft, in Praestefireningens Blad, Danish Pastors' journal.

Declaring it incomprehensible that a weekly newspaper still is permitted to flood Copenhagen with "disgusting yellow posters, inciting hatred to the Danish Jews," Dean Nordentoft refers to the "still valid penal code" and wonders why the authorities refrain from taking action.

"It is a revolting violation of Danish law and justice. . . . As the authorities will not act, then the Christians will be among the first to fight anti-Semitism," he said.

Bi-National Unity Sought in Palestine

JERUSALEM, Aug. 28 (ONA)—An organization with the avowed aim of unifying the Semitic countries, including a bi-national Palestine, and linking an Arab federation of states to the democratic world, was founded here recently.

The organization, to be known as "Ichud" (unity), was established at a meeting of 60 Palestine notables called together by Dr. Judah L. Magnes, President of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and long a proponent of a bi-national Palestine.

Associated Press

British Convoy Making Its Way Through the Bristling Mediterranean

These three aircraft carriers and escorting warships, pictured from the plane whose wing may be seen in the lower left, are part of a British convoy which has recently reached this island fortress in the Mediterranean Sea. The British Admiralty's announcement said that the convoy had undergone heavy enemy attacks.

Today's Woman

Mabel and Charles Julianelli Express Their Art in Smart Shoe Designs

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Writer for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

As shoes come in pairs, it seems perfectly fitting that among our outstanding American shoe designers, we should find a pair, a very pleasant young pair—Mabel and Charles Julianelli—bent on making the shoes they design comfortable and practical as well as beautiful.

A shoe has its technical side, as well as its eye-catching drama, and Mabel and Charles Julianelli contribute just these necessary component parts. Mabel does the "thinking-up," while Charles contributes the technical, hard-headed workable angle. For what would all Mabel's dreams come to without something to tie them down to earth? And where, by the same token, would Charles be without the wisps of fancy that he can fashion into solid forms?

Lasts Instead of Papers

In their compact little studio is a desk, and where most persons would strew their papers, this couple scatter their diminutive wooden lasts. This is Mabel's domain. But open a door and you see another kind of a room where Charles holds sway. Here artisans, clever with their fingers, and patient, bend above the paper patterns which Charles prepares, fitting strange little pieces of leather, or satin, or cloth together with the nicety of jig-saw puzzles. After a while, amazingly, these turn out to be shoes, some of them quite as enchanting as if they had been made for the twelve princesses, in the old fairy tale of "The Shoes That Were Danced to Pieces." The model shoes are later sent to the manufacturers to be made and sized according to the world's needs, and produced in quantity. The Julianellis work only under contract, and are the inspiration for many of America's finest shoes.

Both approach the designing of shoes from the standpoint of artists. A native New Yorker, Mrs. Julianelli studied commercial art at Pratt Institute, while he, with the native love of the Italian for beauty, studied to be a portrait painter. Their art however, turned into unexpected channels, and so they now lavish their talents and love of the beautiful on shoe design.

Preserve Beauty of Line

"We design everything as far as women's shoes are concerned," Mrs. Julianelli said, turning a wooden last in her firm little hand as she talked, "and we have tried to make our shoes works of art. Knowing what to exclude from a shoe design is often what makes a pattern memorable. A shoe can have that extra bit of piping, that superfluous bit of trim that completely spoils the design. We try to keep our designs simple."

There are many new materials coming to the front for shoes. One which Mrs. Julianelli mentioned is a new sole made of plastic for children's shoes. The army is now experimenting with it too. Another new material is a cellophane composition which will be promoted later. And the Julianellis recently designed an ornament of plastic covered with 22 carat gold.

A petite person with up-swept blonde hair and soft brown eyes, Mabel Julianelli declares that she has always been known as "having a shoe sense."

"There is such a thing," she explained, acknowledging her talent, "though it is rather hard to describe. Not many persons have it. I've known many who could draw beautiful shoes, but who couldn't possibly design one. There's a subtle difference. Designing shoes is just my method of expression. Some people express themselves in other ways. I 'say it with shoes.'

Express What They Feel

"The designs Charles and I create are the acme of what we know—of what we feel. I may have a deep feeling for a certain type of architecture, and someway I convert it into the lines of a shoe. Or it may be the inspiration of a few bars of music that I translate in my way into shoes, or the misinterpretation of a shadow. The other night we went to the theater, and the one big thing that I brought away with me from the show was the charm of a black heel on a pink shoe. The shadow hid the heel, and the shoe in consequence fascinated me. It meant something hard to explain—and quite tremendous."

Their line of fall shoes had been completed long ago, so that they had to think back to the fall shoes to which we are still looking forward. At the moment, their thoughts were flitting about the shoes of next spring.

"You will find plenty of good-looking shoes available this fall," Mrs. Julianelli forecast, "for we still have materials to work with. Later, when leathers and fabrics are curtailed, the shortages will be noticeable, but not before next spring. You will see many suede shoes this fall because they can be worn in the daytime, and on into the evening and still have a dressy look with the new short dresses. Reptiles will be popular. Genuine alligators are very scarce, but the imitation alligator on calf is very important. I believe that calfskin will be the important shoe of the year—and the patriotic one. I don't feel there will be as wide a use of color. Blacks and browns will predominate with a few greens and wines. In the custom group there will be many tans done much in the feeling of the army tradition."

"Women are going to appreciate the need for lower heels," Mr. Julianelli put in," and many shoes with lower heels will be shown."

They both heartily supported the necessity for people changing their shoes frequently. "If you would just change your shoes three times a day, you have no idea how relaxed you would feel. Get yourself boudoir slippers that fit your feet. Be as particular about their fit as you are that of your shoes. Don't scuff around in house-boats. It's not good for your feet or your morale."

"We can design extreme and eccentric shoes," Mr. Julianelli declared, "but we feel that this is the time to keep shoes comfortable, fitting and ladylike. Shoes, like clothes, express the spirit of the times."

Michael Caputo; Courtesy of Saks Fifth Avenue

Mabel and Charles Julianelli conferring over a new shoe design in their compact little studio.

Scarcity of Certain Meats Puts Chicken on the Menu

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Right now a chicken in every pot looks like a good way to do something about the meat situation. And a bird in the hand makes a fine dinner!

With undersupplies of beef and other kinds of meat being reported in various sections of the country, it's time to plan meals around whatever meats are available. And though the peak of the poultry season was expected in July, there are still chickens on the market. It's the result of the step-up in wartime egg production. There were 19 per cent more eggs produced in the first four months of this year than there were last year, and more eggs meant more chickens.

Every cook to her own taste, but there are chickens and chickens. Small birds (from 1½ to 3 pounds) should be popped into the frying pan or broiled quickly. Roasters, fricassee chickens, and hens for stewing are larger, require longer cooking, but go a long way.

BROILED CHICKEN: Select a bird weighing 1½ to 2½ pounds. Have chicken split down back, wash and dry thoroughly. Rub with butter, cooking oil, or fat; season and broil, skin side down, for about 10 minutes, using a moderate oven (350° F.). Turn and broil for another 10 minutes. Basting with melted butter once or twice keeps the skin tender. Allow ¾ pound per portion. Barbecued chicken is good for variety. Broil as usual, basting with your favorite hot barbecue sauce.

FRIED CHICKEN: Have chicken (weighing about 3 pounds) cut in quarters or disjointed. Roll in seasoned flour or shake one piece at a time in seasoned flour in a paper bag. Fry slowly, either in deep hot fat or in fat one-inch deep in a heavy skillet, allowing about 15 minutes for each side. (Half butter and half lard is a frying secret we learned from a southern friend, and it makes a crisp, crunchy exterior, but you may use any fat or shortening you prefer.) Drain on absorbent paper and serve on a hot platter. Corn on the cob, corn or apple fritters, or French fried eggplant make an elegent accompaniment.

For older, tougher chickens (3½ to 6 pounds) use moist cooking methods—stewing, fricasseeing, or an adaptation like Chicken Hunter Style. Roast chickens weighing about 4 to 5 pounds. Leftovers go well in chicken pie, curry, chicken salad, croquettes, chicken à la king, or creamed chicken with vegetables.

Chicken is just about our favorite food so we have lots of favorite chicken recipes. Here are a few:

Chicken Paprika

1 3½-pound chicken
¼ cup flour
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon paprika
¼ cup fat
1½ cups milk or sour cream

Cut chicken in pieces, roll in flour which has been mixed with salt and paprika. Brown in hot fat. Add milk or sour cream, and cook slowly in a well-covered pan on top of the stove or in a moderate oven (350° F.) until tender, about 2½ hours. Serves 6.

Old-Fashioned Chicken Stew

3 peppercorns
1 clove
Sprig of parsley
1 small onion, sliced
3 stalks celery and leaves, coarsely chopped
4-pound chicken, cut in pieces
1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons flour

Tie all seasonings and vegetables into a cheesecloth bag and place in pan with chicken. Cover chicken with water. Cover and simmer about two hours, until tender. Add salt about halfway through the cooking time. Remove seasonings and chicken, boil stock down to about 2 cups. Mix flour with a little cold water, add to hot stock, stirring constantly until thickened. Return chicken to gravy and heat. Add more seasoning, if desired. Serve on a hot platter with rice, dumplings, noodles, or small boiled potatoes. Serves 8.

Chicken Hunter Style

1 4-pound roasting chicken cut in pieces
Seasoned flour
½ cup cooking oil
1½ cups onion, finely chopped
1 medium clove garlic, finely minced
4 medium-sized fresh tomatoes, peeled and quartered
½ cup chopped green pepper or
½ cup sliced stuffed olives
1 8-ounce can sliced mushrooms
1 bay leaf
½ teaspoon thyme, if desired
1 teaspoon salt

Shake chicken in paper bag with seasoned flour. Fry in ¼ cup of the oil until tender, 35 to 45 minutes. As the chicken fries, prepare the following sauce; sauté the onion and garlic in remaining oil until lightly browned. Add tomatoes, green peppers or olives, mushrooms and their liquor, thyme and salt. Simmer until sauce thickens. When chicken is done, combine with sauce, heat through, and serve with buttered rice. Serves 6.

RECIPES FOR LEFTOVER CHICKEN

Creamed Chicken

2½ tablespoons butter
2½ tablespoons flour
2½ cups milk (or 1¼ cups milk and 1¼ cups stock)
Salt and pepper
2 cups diced cooked chicken
1 tablespoon pimiento, minced
1 cup cooked peas

Make a white sauce of the butter, flour, milk and stock, salt and pepper. Add diced chicken, pimiento, and peas. Heat thoroughly. Serve over crisp Chinese noodles, garnished with slices of hard-cooked egg. Serves 6 to 8.

Chicken à la King

6 tablespoons butter, melted
2 tablespoons chopped green pepper
1 cup sliced or button mushrooms
3 tablespoons flour
2 cups milk
¼ teaspoon salt
Pepper
2½ cups diced cooked chicken
1 egg yolk, beaten
2 tablespoons pimiento, finely minced
3 tablespoons ripe olives, finely minced

Sauté green pepper and mushrooms in butter. Blend in flour, cooking about a minute. Slowly add milk, stirring constantly. Add seasonings and chicken and cook over low heat, stirring until mixture boils. Add egg yolk, pimiento, and ripe olives and stir about two minutes longer. Serve on hot biscuits, in toast or patty cases, on Chinese noodles, or on hot toast. Serves 6.

War Revives Old-Time Harvest Dinners

By Jane Kirk Huntley
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Harvest dinner! The clamorous pause at high noon. The blue denim-clad men circling the stretched-out table, elbow to elbow, their sun-reddened faces gleaming from the vigorous use of soap and water and towels. The women bearing in heavy platters of food. Thick cuts of flavorful meats, mountains of potatoes, steaming gravy, stacks of bread, bowls of slaw, shimmering jellies being passed and repassed until they disappear and are replaced by more. The clatter and chatter of satisfying ravenous appetites. And finally the contented sighs, the pushing away of empty plates, the relaxing in tipped-back chairs. . . . Except for the war, it might have become a relic of the past!

The old-time harvest dinner is being revived on farms throughout the United States this fall. In recent years many farmers considered it expedient to lighten the tasks of their women-folk by packing their threshing crews into automobiles and driving them into the nearest town for dinner at a café. It is always a "café" in Iowa. But this year America is at war. Greater effort is required of everyone. Precious tires must be conserved for essential driving, and farm women are answering the call for their extra services.

Typical of Hundreds

Mrs. Herbert Schneckloth, who lives on a rural route out of Davenport, Iowa, is proud that the custom of serving harvest dinners has never been superseded in her home, and from her we may learn what hundreds of other farm women are doing this year. She has been busy as usual this month making out market lists, planning schedules, and comparing menu ideas with her neighbors to be sure that when the threshers come to her they will not be served the same kinds of food they have had elsewhere.

Threshing crews are smaller in these days of the machine age; still it takes a lot of planning to feed 14 men three big meals a day for two days running. Harvest dinners are more businesslike occasions than Thanksgiving or Christmas, but they carry with them something of the same excitement and bustle of preparation.

The Schneckloths belong to a group of seven neighbor families whose men-folk assemble at each other's farms twice a year to do the silo filling in August and the threshing in September. It generally takes the 14 men two days to complete the work on the Schneckloths' 360-acre farm, which is planted in alfalfa, corn, clover, and small grains (oats, barley, and wheat). The families own a threshing machine jointly and move it from farm to farm as needed.

Three's Enough in Her Kitchen

Although any of the neighbor women would be glad to help out, Mrs. Schneckloth prefers to prepare all the food for harvest days herself with just the assistance of her sister, who is one of the neighbor wives, and her daughter, Fern.

"Too many people in the kitchen just get in each other's way," she explains.

And with the modern conveniences brought in by electricity there is no longer the need for many workers. The Schneckloth kitchen has a modern sink and running water, electric churn, electric range, refrigerator, mixer, and toaster.

Mrs. Schneckloth leaves the serving of fried chicken to her neighbors who raise them. The Schneckloth farm makes a specialty of livestock, and so a huge roast always features their dinners. The day before the threshers come, Fern and her mother are busy baking cakes and cookies, bread and rolls. They are noted for their oatmeal, fruit-drop, and butternut cookies, their devil's food, white nut, and date loaf cakes, which have been sampled with gusto by the neighbors at Farm Bureau and 4-H Club affairs. Pies have to be baked the day they're eaten—three a day, of apple, peach, or some other fruit.

Their Day Begins Early

Threshing day dawns with a promise of the heat that will be lying heavy on the fields by noon. The Schneckloths are up at 4:45 a. m. to do the chores and have their family breakfast at 6:30 before their neighbors arrive. Then Fern starts her all-day dish-washing task with the washing of the cream separator. She must keep at the dishes continuously in order to have enough clean ones ahead for each meal. The neighbor men having gathered, threshing begins at 8 a. m., and by 9 a. m. the women in the kitchen must have ready for them a "morning lunch," consisting of three kinds of meat and cheese sandwiches and a hot drink ready for them.

The hearty meal of the day is dinner served at 12 o'clock in the roomy kitchen, saving extra steps to the dining room. A three-and-a-half-yard oilcloth tablecloth, reserved just for use on such occasions, covers the big extension table that can be pulled out to accommodate a crowd. It is laid with plates and cups turned upside down, and centered with generous bowls of applesauce, dishes of cold sliced tomatoes, pickles, and cabbage slaw with bananas and marshmallows, or perhaps a gelatin salad thick with vegetables. Mrs. Schneckloth usually serves carrots and peas for the hot vegetable, for, as she puts it, "they go good with everyone."

A Hearty Dish for Sure

When the men are seated, the 14-pound beef or veal roast is brought out of the oven oozing with juice. With it are served seven quarts of boiled or mashed potatoes and plenty of gravy. For dessert there are wedges of pie topped with ice cream made in the refrigerator.

Clearing up after this meal takes the women some time, but by 3:15 p. m. they are ready for action again with sandwiches, cake, and two kinds of cookies for the men. And when the neighbors have gone home, the family sit down to a supper of cold meat and potato salad, fruit and a vegetable, bread, jelly, and milk. After two days of this it will be the turn of some other neighbor women to entertain the group of "working guests," and Fern and Mrs. Schneckloth can take a well-earned rest.

British Prisoners in Hong Kong Sad as Americans Depart

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"As long as we could see them, the British prisoners, some 2,000 of them still detained in Stanley Internment Camp on Hong Kong, stood like silent trees on the hillside, straining their eyes to glimpse the last of us as we Americans trudged down to the waiting rescue ship. Our good fortune at being released still seemed unreal. We turned away our eyes. It was unbearably sad to leave the friends who had lived with us through so many trials, not knowing how they would fare."

Back of every experience related by the repatriated prisoners of the Japanese who came in on the Gripsholm from Laurenco Marques, you trace the same thought—deep anxiety for those who have been left behind. Marion Dudley, American Y. W. C. A. worker, Advisory Secretary of City Department for South China, stationed at Hong Kong when it fell, is no exception. Concern for the protection and safety of those still interned, and over their prospects for survival, colored the whole account of her experience.

"You can't imagine what it takes to live, when you haven't anything, and nobody gives you anything," Miss Dudley said in her pleasant southern voice as she received reporters in the comfortable sunny room of her hotel overlooking the summer green of Gramercy Park.

Bayonet Always Wins

"Most of the people interned in Stanley owned just what they stood up in, no more. You don't argue with the cold glitter of a bayonet as to goods and chattels. But even with the little we had, it was a relief to be in Stanley. The comfort of being with others was wonderful. Just to be one of a crowd gave us a sense of safety. The simplest kind of a joke sent everybody into gales of laughter. After having gone through the strain of the siege of Hong Kong, this comparative quiet was a relief. Though we had but two meals a day—rice at ten, and rice with some hopeless kind of stew at four—it was better than uncertainty.

"My job stopped when the bombs began to fall on Hong Kong," she began calmly. "I knew I would have to look out for myself. I gathered together what stores I could—canned things mostly. You could buy these in curb markets—the shops were already closed. "My most exciting experience was when we left our house at night, knowing the Japanese had landed. I had joined about 30 other people for safety.

Comfort in Company

"We all got together in groups for protection. We had been in a house on the Peak, where for days we watched the course of battle—dive bombers would slither over us, and we were out of the range of the shell. This battle never seemed part of Hong Kong, though it went on before our very eyes.

"Then one day at two o'clock in the morning a handful of Canadian soldiers told us we must leave—that British surrender was inevitable. We must get over to the tram station as fast as we could 'Hurry, hurry, hurry,' they said. It was like trying to hurry in a nightmare.

"News of the surrender reached us. As we looked down on the city below—silent, smoking still from the fires, the silence was more terrifying than the excitement of the siege.

"As we moved down the road—silent, too—we wondered what we should meet. A group of smartly turned-out Japanese officers passed. They took no more notice of us than if we had been flies. Soon we came to a turn in the road where about 100 Canadians were being held prisoner by the Japs. The sentries halted us.

"We stood about wondering what would happen next. Some of the Japanese soldiers quietly took some food from the Canadians—bits of cheese or bread—and brought it to the children in our group. Then just as quietly and systematically turned to the women and demanded their rings, their watches, and any other valuables. We were then marched in groups of 50 to the poorest section of Hong Kong and housed in brothels—more people in a room than you could dream could get into one. There was no air, no light. We had no exercise. When someone lit a candle at night we would crowd around it, eager as moths, and exchange experiences. It was our one diversion.

"Without further warning, in 15 days we were taken to Stanley.

"The men set up the internment camp. It was a man's job and they did it well. They looked on the women as precious packages to be taken care of. 600 Dutch, 2,000 British, and 325 Americans, we were soon organized in groups. Men from the galley of the Admiral Williams did all the cooking (of rice)!

"It didn't seem at first as if the women had any contribution to make to the community, but finally we began to organize and formed a woman's club. It gave us a kind of normal feeling, and we tried to help people get along. We gave concerts, and ran an exchange, so that those who had an extra piece of soap could swap it for a piece of clothing, if they wanted that more.

"Babies grew up, and when their clothes got too small, we traded them with other children's things that fitted them better. We made shoes of sandbags, and clothes, and we made babies shoes out of old handbags and gloves. When hairpins ran out, we found twigs that made splendid ones, and we carved wooden buttons to sew on our clothes.

Baby is Born in Camp

"We had a queer assortment of people, and many talents were discovered. One of Hong Kong's prominent brokers fetched and carried for the sanitary squad. When the one baby was born in the camp, we had nothing of any kind to clothe it, until by mistake a hospital laundry bag got through to us. We pounced on it. Washed its contents, and made quite a proper layette for the wee one from sheets.

"One trouble with us all was that we held on to everything we could lay our hands on. 'I must get my share' became the important thing in life, even when there wasn't anything to get. Our world shrank until everything was out of proportion. Politics flourished. We believed bad news, and scarcely dared trust any that was good.

"But I want to go back to China," declared Miss Dudley. "I feel my work is unfinished there, and that the Y. W. C. A. will have greater scope than ever before to aid the women of China who are taking their place in this new order with marvelous strength and freedom."

American Section Ready to Aid Atlantic Charter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

To promote the world-wide adoption of the ideals of the Atlantic Charter, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, former United States Minister to Norway, announced today the formation of an American section of the Free World Association, which is already at work in 10 other countries.

Among prominent members on the Council directing the activities of the new Section are: Paul V. McNutt, Director of the Federal Security Administration; Dr. Mary E. Woolley, President emeritus of Mount Holyoke College; Bishop G. Ashton Oldham; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise; William P. Maloney, Special Assistant to Attorney General Francis Biddle; W. W. Norton, publisher, and James G. Patton, President National Farmers Union. Executive Secretary will be Howard L. Brooks, recently returned from a mission to France.

The American Section will organize local activities throughout the country to carry out an American version of the world-wide program set up at the time the Free World Association was organized in Washington by a group of international figures approximately a year ago. This program sets out:

1. To achieve a free world through a complete victory over the Axis Powers.
2. To establish human freedom based on equal political, economic, religious, and cultural rights for all mankind, regardless of race, creed or color.
3. To protect peace and freedom and economic security through the development of a democratic world organization comprising representatives of all nations, based on the ideals of collective security and recognition of the political and economic rights and responsibilities of all men.
4. To assure the functioning of this world organization through an international judiciary, such as an expanded world court, devoted to the attainment of political and social justice.
5. To organize and maintain an international police force to prevent aggression and to assure the enforcement of law and order.

The American section is the latest to be added to this international organization which now is represented in many of the countries of the world, and has the cooperation and support of such United Nations leaders as China's Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek; Count Carlo Sforza, Italian anti-Fascist leader; Sir Norman Angell, British Nobel prize winner, and many others.

It was originally set up as a clearing house for citizen groups supporting the war and working for a United Nations victory in every part of the globe. It operates wholly through public-opinion channels in which it enlists the co-operation of local leaders whose words are heard and believed, and utilizes local citizen groups in the dissemination of United Nations propaganda.

Free World leaders are, for the most part, statesmen and teachers of various countries, including those now occupied or under the domination of the Nazis. The intimate contacts of these leaders with their own established followings make it possible not only for the Free World Association to build public opinion in the free countries, but to assist in the underground movements in the occupied countries.

Mockingbirds Sing for Raisins

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When we saw in a garden magazine that seedless raisins would attract the mockingbirds, we hastened to put some out on our apartment house windowsill.

It was in the fall, and few birds were to be seen, but one day, about two weeks after the pan had been put out, our first mockingbird came. He sampled the raisins, flew away, and was back in a short time with his mate, and they expressed their appreciation of this delicious food by little, low notes of joy. All through the winter they came, and in the spring they gave us their appreciation in glorious song which flooded our apartment with the wonderful bird notes.

That summer, when their babies were big enough to leave their nest, we found one day that the mother bird had brought them to the raisin pan, and was initiating them in the art of feeding themselves. It was laughable to watch them. The mother bird would take a raisin and eat it herself, the baby mockingbird squawking its protest against this injustice. Then the mother bird would fly away, leaving her baby, forlorn, on the windowsill.

After several repetitions of this proceeding, the baby bird edged up to the pan, and cautiously picked up a raisin. Laying it down again on the windowsill, he looked around helplessly, but mother bird had flown, and he was obliged to help himself. Finally, he picked up the raisin again and ate it. Then it was comical to see him. If ever a bird strutted, that baby did! Then he went back for another morsel, and from that time on, confidently foraged for himself.

The next summer, the robins found the pan, and their babies came along with the mockingbird babies to sit side by side on the sill, learning the joys of a raisin dinner.

This summer many other birds have come, including the catbird, brown thrasher, and cardinal, and the pan has had to be replenished twice a day.

We sit at the window, and the birds come fearlessly, and respond when they hear our low whistle.

Our apartment is on the ground floor, and we keep a birdbath filled with clean water, and how those birds do love a bath! The small expense in the purchase of raisins has paid for itself many times over in the joy of intimate friendship with our feathered visitors.

I. V. R.

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Chicago Park District

Lincoln Park Has Many Recreational Facilities

Here are shown wonderfully smooth tennis courts, a field house, and places for numerous other sports in Chicago, directly on the shore front.

Chicago Vacation Spots Read Like Alphabet

By M. Le Tour
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks

Many a Chicagoan who darted off to the seashore, mountains, and distant lakes for a vacation before the automobile tire shortage and the need to conserve railroad space, is staying right at home this year and "having a fine time" practically in his own dooryard. For though Chicago hasn't boasted itself very much as a vacationland, it is.

A list of Chicago's vacation attractions could make up a youngster's alphabet book. For instance, there's "A" for the Adler Planetarium and the Art Institute. "B" for bathing beaches, bicycle bowl, beach ovens, bird sanctuaries, boating; "C" for canoe clubs, concerts, "F" for forest preserves, fishing, flower gardens; "G" for golf; "H" for horseback riding; "M" for museums; and on down through "P" for parks and picnic grounds; "S" for sailing; "T" for theaters, and "Y" for yachting.

And as for short trips that ask little of the family car—there's the sand dunes hugging Lake Michigan south of Chicago. There are small inland lakes to the north and west, their shores dotted with summer cottages. And there are boat trips to be had on Lake Michigan.

Wait 10 Minutes for Weather

Lake Michigan air-conditions Chicago. There's a saying that if you don't like Chicago's weather, "wait ten minutes." And Lake Michigan does just that. In less than ten minutes it can send a hot wave scurrying, and you scurrying for wraps. Spells of hot weather are of short duration, usually. And Lake Michigan spreads a chain of bathing beaches and parks for miles along Chicago's front yard. For Chicago appreciated its lake before industries had a chance to clutter up the shore with factories and warehouses.

Grant Park stretches along the lake front for many blocks just east of Chicago's downtown "Loop." Within the park is the Art Institute, filled to the brim with world-famous paintings and art treasures. Over on the lake shore is the Adler Planetarium, where you get acquainted with the stars, and watch their march across the planetarium's simulated heavens. Near by are the Shedd Aquarium and the Field Museum of Natural History. Without stirring out of Chicago, visitors to the museum can travel centuries back into time, into dark African jungles, or learn about the culture of strange peoples.

Evenings in Grant Park, during the summer, symphony orchestras and bands give free public concerts in the park's band shell. Thousands of music loving Chicagoans fill the outdoor seats and spill over onto the grass. Stars overhead outshine distant electric signs, music floats on the air, and city traffic streams by unheeded a few blocks away.

Plenty of Horses

For music loving vacationists, too, there's a summer series of outdoor concerts given by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra in Ravinia Park, several miles north of the city.

People who like horseback vacations can take one in Chicago. In fact, it's easier to rent a horse here than in some towns "out where the West begins." There are about 3,700 horses here just waiting to be hired for a canter or a decorous walk down bridle paths and forest preserve trails. Chicago has 17 miles of bridle paths in its parks, 150 miles of trails in forest preserves that circle the city, and numerous riding academies are ready to teach folks to ride.

As for boating, one can rent a rowboat at park lagoons for 30 cents an hour. And some of the lagoons are as delightful spots as could be found though you traveled far from Chicago.

Several Chicago parks have public golf courses. Nine-hole courses charge a 25-cent fee; 18-hole courses, 50 cents. And there are golf driving ranges where you pay 50 cents a pail for balls, and $1 deposit on clubs.

Of course the parks and forest preserves have outdoor fireplaces for weenie roasts and steak fries. Forest preserves have interesting trails for hikers.

Vacationists who like museums can browse for many hours in the Museum of Science and Industry in Jackson Park. They can press buttons and turn knobs that start intricate machinery whirling, watch atom smashers, see how steel is made, trace the evolution of agriculture from prehistoric days, and the development of transportation. In Lincoln Park they can spend interest-filled hours turning history back in the Chicago Historical Society's cheerful museum. It's crammed with colorful exhibits.

As for short vacation trips out of Chicago—there's a popular one to the Wisconsin Dells. It's an all-expense railroad tour that costs but $12.90 for a two-day trip. Or you can stay three days, or longer if you like. Railroads aren't featuring long trips much this year, due to war needs, but the journey to the Dells is a short one from Chicago.

Trips on the Great Lakes are still to be had out of Chicago on the Georgian Bay Line. There's a week-end cruise to Sturgeon Bay and Mackinac Island, for instance. The minimum rate is $32.50 plus the 5 per cent Government tax. The boat leaves Chicago on Fridays at 8:15 p. m., and has you back in the City at 7:30 on Monday morning.

Then there's a five-day cruise to Lake Superior and the northern tip of Michigan's upper peninsula—a wilderness country of small mining towns and big woods. The minimum rate, including all but extra sight-seeing, is $55.50 plus the tax.

A seven-day cruise goes to Buffalo, N. Y., stopping at a different port each day for sight-seeing. The first port of call is Mackinac Island; then Midland, Canada, on Georgian Bay; Detroit, Cleveland, and Buffalo, with a half day there to see Niagara Falls. Rates range from $77.50 plus tax, depending on the deck you choose.

Besides, there are daily lake trips to Benton Harbor and St. Joseph, Mich. The season ends Aug. 29, with an extra trip for good measure over the Labor Day week end.

Most Alcoa Plants Reject War Boards Raise Refusal

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 28 (AP)—Unionized workers in six of the seven plants of the Aluminum Company of America have voted to reject the War Labor Board's decision refusing their request for a general wage increase in the war-vital industry.

Their action permits officers to appeal, officials of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Aluminum Workers of America said.

The six plants voting to reject, according to union leaders, were New Kensington, Pa.; Detroit; Maryville, Tenn.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Badin, N. C., and Edgewater, N. J. Workers at Bauxite, Ark., did not make an immediate report.

Official announcement of the vote awaited the return from Washington of Nick A. Zonarich, Union President, who said last week if the rank-and-file members voted to reject the decision it would empower him to call a strike if he "thought one was necessary."

Before leaving for the New Kensington, Pa., headquarters of his union, Mr. Zonarich said, however, he was "desirous of straight ever, he was "desirous of straightening this thing out without any interruption of work."

The Aluminum Company members receive a minimum pay of 73 cents an hour in Northern mills and 65 cents in Southern mills, with the average hourly pay $1. They asked a dollar-a-day increase, but the WLB, in refusing it, said it found the company's over-all pay had increased 15.8 per cent between Jan. 1, 1941, and May, 1941.

In its "Little Steel" decision, the WLB established a formula of approving general wage increases of 15 per cent during the 16-month period.

Meanwhile, the C. I. O. International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, which recently became the collective bargaining agent of ALCOA's Cleveland plant, disclosed it had filed a petition with the WLB asking a review of that part of its decision denying a wage increase to the Cleveland plant. It asserted the Board's ruling had distorted the picture of conditions locally.

'Gangster Tactics'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—James C. Petrillo of Chicago, President of the American Federation of Musicians, was accused in the Senate yesterday of employing "gangster tactics" in forbidding union members to make records for use by radio stations and in coin-operated phonographs.

Senator D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho accompanied his denunciation with the introduction of a resolution demanding an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Committee of Petrillo's July 25 order which, he said, would prevent "millions of listeners from hearing musical records," and Committee of Petrillo's July 25

Commending the resolution, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan charged Mr. Petrillo with "tyrannical rule" and expressed doubt whether the order had the sympathy of "one out of 200 of his own musicians."

'Closed Shop'

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Aug. 28 (AP) — George Skerce, Business Agent for the Michigan City Local No. 298, Brotherhood of International Teamsters and Chauffers of America (American Federation of Labor) said here last night that union representatives and officials of Todd & Brown, Inc., operators of the Kingsbury ordnance plant, near LaPorte, would sign a contract providing for a "closed shop."

Mr. Skerce, describing the contract as of far-reaching importance, said it would be the first "closed shop" agreement signed by a private company operating a Government war plant in the nation.

The union Business Agent added that members of the teamsters local have been told that 17 other A. F. of L. affiliates at the plant would receive similar contracts.

Against Lewis Plan

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Northeastern Poultry Producers Council announced today it had adopted a resolution to support efforts of the Council of United Farmers of America in opposing John L. Lewis' projected campaign to organize farm labor.

The regional council moved "to give its moral and financial support to the Council of United Farmers of America, for the purpose of preventing the organizing of agricultural workers into labor unions by John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, or any similar organization."

Council members represent 13 States and several thousand poultry flock owners, with this year's produce estimated at $300,000,000.

Lake Skippers Get Their Bombing Rules

TORONTO, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Department of Transport has instructed Lake skippers how they must act if bombers or enemy aircraft are approaching the locks of the Saulte Ste. Marie Canal.

Patent Experts Of Bar Draft Legal Reforms

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Aug. 28—The American Bar Association in a far-reaching action has just offered what its patent experts believe to be the basis for ending the "civil war" between Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, and private enterprise, over misuse of patents to form monopolies.

These experts declare that proposals adopted by the Association at the closing session of its annual meeting here yesterday provide the legal machinery necessary to implement Mr. Arnold's campaign against patent-born monopolies.

It is reliably understood in fact that Mr. Arnold has indicated that he may accept the Association proposals in lieu of other legislation already introduced.

The question has primarily to do with anti-trust action rather than the patent law itself, the Bar experts insist, and they find tacit admission of this fact in the Lucas bill introduced at Mr. Arnold's behest last week. The Bar compromise plan, however, among other things removes the prohibition of price restriction contained in the Lucas bill, and deletes also the provision that a patent may be declared null and void as part of the penalty for violation. The Bar plan further makes Government intervention in an interference patent suit contingent on the showing of a public interest.

Reform as Social Control

Patent attorneys say that if their plan is enacted into law and earnestly enforced by the Department of Justice there should no longer be reason for attacks on the patent system, which, they insist has not been shown in the Bone committee hearings to be the cause of the troubles revealed by Mr. Arnold. If such attacks do continue, they hold, it would indicate that the purpose behind them is not patent or monopoly reform, but rather an effort to apply a measure of social control.

Differences between the original Arnold proposals and the Bar plan lie partly in implied conceptions of a patent as a "privilege" or a "property," and in underlying economic theory.

Hidden beneath the whole argument, according to Roy C. Hackley, Jr., chairman of the Association's patent section, is the question of whether or not the Government is to be given a "whip" whereby to control and direct patent procedure to conform with certain basic economic theories, or whether patent law and antitrust law are to act simply to protect the inventor's rights on one hand, and the public's position against monopoly on the other.

Failure to Enforce Laws

If the Department of Justice should accept and Congress should pass in substance the Bar Association proposal it may not necessarily end the controversy, but it will, it is insisted within the Association, put the onus of further disruption on whoever initiates it.

These patent attorneys do not deny the abuses of patent use alleged by Mr. Arnold and profess to be as anxious as he to provide protection against them. They contend, though, that much of the abuse has been due to failure of the Department of Justice to enforce applicable existing laws.

With the crystallization of this issue the Association ended its sixty-fifth annual meeting on a consistent note of harmony and solidarity. War and postwar problems served to create a significant solidarity throughout the proceedings.

There was marked emphasis on the global nature of even such problems as patents, and on need for integrated world government after the war, a stand which would appear to separate the Association politically from the traditional isolationist position still being expressed by various Republican State Committees of the Midwest in their official platforms.

Election of Officers

George Maurice Morris of Washington, D. C., newly elected President, in his acceptance address declared that maintenance in wartime of those activities which go to promote administration of justice does not connote "business as usual."

"Nor does it," he said, "overlook the possible necessity of drastic reduction in scale or reappraisals of emphasis. It does mean, however, that while we wage war with all our might we shall yet hold fast to those spiritual ideals which give the American Bar its soul."

Another noteworthy accomplishment of the Association, announced at the meeting, was the organization of the National Conference Committee of Realtors and Lawyers, a step which should in effect, it is believed, result in ending another "civil war," that between lawyers and real estate operators over so-called unauthorized practice of the law.

Mr. Morris was elected to succeed Walter P. Armstrong. The Association re-elected Guy Richards Crump as Chairman of the House of Delegates, Harry S. Knight as Secretary, and John Voorhees as Treasurer.

Midwest Judge Favors Sentence to Army Service

DETROIT, Aug. 28 (AP)—Circuit Judge Earl C. Pugsley of Hart, Mich., who as presiding judge in the extensive Wayne County graft conspiracy cases here has sentenced scores of persons to prison, declared he believes many minor law violators should be freed to "do something for their country" in the armed forces.

He made the comment in suspending the two-to-five-year sentence of a gambling defendant to permit him to serve in the Army.

Everett Union Denied Labor Board Support

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—The War Labor Board, declaring that a union of chemical workers had violated labor's no-strike pledge, has refused to grant it any form of union security. Labor members of the board joined in making the decision unanimous.

A strike was called on July 15 at the plants of the Monsanto Chemical Company and the New England Alcohol Company at Everett, Mass., and was terminated July 20 following certification of the case to the Board. About 700 employees were affected. The only issues in dispute were the requests of the American Federation of Labor Chemical Workers' Union for a union shop and the checkoff.

Wayne L. Morse, public member of the Board, wrote the WLB opinion which said:

"The peaceful procedures for settling labor disputes referred to by the President in the Executive Order creating the National War Labor Board rest upon good faith. There is no substitute for good faith. The War Labor Board can not afford in this case to set a precedent whereby a union is granted union maintenance protection by the Board in the very face of a record which shows that the union violated its no-strike pledge. Hence, the granting of union security to this union must at least be postponed until such time as this union demonstrates that it has adopted a change of attitude in regard to the use of the strike weapon during the period of this war. . . .

"The important point for all concerned to remember is that when labor agreed to forfeit its right to strike for the duration of the war, the Government provided it with an orderly and impartial tribunal to settle its disputes with industry. So long as the National War Labor Board functions, there is neither need nor justification for strikes. Certainly, it must be clear to everyone that the War Labor Board as an agency of the Federal Government and acting under Executive Order should not and will not be swayed by economic pressure brought to bear by either management or labor."

Sweden Using Human Hair For Blankets and Carpets

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Human hair is being made into blankets and carpets in Sweden.

The Commerce Department received a report that textile manufacturers were finding human hair a good substitute for wool.

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Formerly the Fritz-Carlton Hotel
Convenient to shops, transportation, and only 5 min. walk from The Christian Science Mother Church.
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THE Henry Clay HOTEL
When visiting friends or relations at Fort Knox, make the newly furnished Henry Clay Hotel your home. Swimming pool free to guests. Rooms, $2 up.
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Jimmy Dykes at Fenway Park Again to Shatter Plans of Pennant Hungry Red Sox

White Sox, Browns Give Locals a Busy Week End

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having taken three out of four from the Indians, the Red Sox today took their belated pennant struggle against the White Sox. Although low in the second division of the American League, 25 full contests off the leading Yankee pace, the Chicago club represents another possible stumbling block for Joe Cronin. As he faced the series opener at Fenway Park this afternoon, Jimmy Dykes had managed to win seven of his 16 starts with the contending locals.

In fact, the slim flag chances of the Red Sox may either be broadened or shattered completely over the approaching week end. After the White Sox close here with a single on the morrow, the always dangerous St. Louis Browns come in for three games in two days, with a double-header Sunday.

Lack Power

The White Sox are the Cincinnati Reds of the A. L. That is, they can hold the opposition to a reasonably low number of tallies, but cannot score themselves. Big innings are as scarce with Dykes as home runs among a pitching staff. When unofficial averages were last released, the Tigers and White Sox were low on the offensive table. However, by playing a sound defensive game, with few mistakes, Dykes always manages to give the other side a fair tussle, and he probably will do it here.

Only twice this season have the Red Sox been able to give the second division Chisox sound beatings. Of the nine Boston wins, five were by a slim one-run margin. Another went extra innings. Dykes has taken four lone-run decisions from us and also an 11-inning contest. The sight of the rotund manager from the Windy City crouching on the top step of the visiting dugout at Fenway is bad news.

Hughson Stopped

The Indians were able to accomplish something which had escaped the rest of the league for more than two months. They beat Tex Hughson. Too, they halted a Boston winning streak which had run to nine games. It was the Texan's first setback since June 25th, when the Tigers edged him at Detroit. However, it took some sloppy baseball by a few of the Red Sox to do it. And as one of the boys said in the clubhouse at the end of batting practice: "The old percentage is due to catch up with Tex sooner or later."

On the offensive side of the picture, Ted Williams picked up his 27th homer and batted across his 113th run. By dropping a single into right-center field for a two-out-of-four day, he held a three-point lead on Joe Gordon in the batting race this morning. Also, he was four homers up on Charley Keller, who seems to have cooled somewhat after an early August spurt.

Briefs . . . While here, the Indians looked like a ball club which didn't care whether it won or not . . . That is, with the exception of Lou Boudreau . . . Lou will have to do a little house cleaning before he can go anywhere with that outfit, and he can start in the outfield with his broom . . . Tex Hughson has pitched 17 complete games . . . The crowd is wondering why Dom Di Maggio, who was on second base in the first inning yesterday with nobody out, was caught trying to steal third . . . It was poor strategy by someone, a point which was emphasized a few moments later when Williams hit one of Jim Bagby's pitches into the bull pen—with the bases empty.

* * *

However, that is second guessing—the lowest form of reporting . . . Excuse it, please . . . The Braves failed to score a run in their abbreviated series at Pittsburgh, losing the final yesterday, 5-0 . . . Yes, you guessed it, Jim Tobin was the losing pitcher . . . It was his 18th setback, many of which were well-pitched ball games . . . The White Sox came here in sixth place, five full engagements behind the Tigers, who lead the second division . . . Most of the White Sox watched the series final with Cleveland from the left field end of the grandstand . . . The Yankees, who were idle, saw their lead increased to eight full lgames.

Young Stars Still Coming From Coast

NEW YORK, Aug 28 (AP)—The National tennis championships have been going on only one day at Forest Hills, but it is obvious that California is not going to let the war interfere with its normal production of outstanding young stars.

The latest from out that way is George Richards, a left-handed, 19-year-old from Montebello, a suburb of Los Angeles. Although southpaws are something new, even for California, Richards looks as though he may rate with the best that State has produced — which is to say, the best.

Seeded No. 8

Already Richards has won the distinction of being the first native player ever to be seeded on his first appearance in the national championships. He was seeded No. 8 on the strength of his play in preliminary eastern tournaments.

In his opening match yesterday Richards swarmed all over one of the East's best junior players, Irvin Dorfman of New York City and Yale, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4. Those who saw him operate already were looking forward to his second-round match against George Ball of El Paso, Texas, tomorrow.

Fine Impression

Another West Coast youngster who created a fine impression in his first appearance was James Brink, a lanky 17-year-old from Seattle, who carried no less a campaigner than Sidney Wood, Jr., to five sets before he capitulated by 5-7, 7-5, 6-0, 3-6, 6-0.

The West Coast already had the two tournament favorites, Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif., and Louise Brough of Beverley Hills, both of whom won their opening matches as scheduled, in straight sets, and gave no cause for concern over their welfare. Miss Brough looked slightly magnificent as she swept through Mrs. Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn, 6-0, 6-2, and Schroeder surmounted an injured wrist to pummel Lieut. Russell Bobbitt of Fort Knox, 7-5, 6-2, 8-6.

Ran Close Race

Today the fans had something to look forward to in the initial appearances of Pancho Segura, the scampering Ecuadorean, and Jinx Falkenburg, the model, who ran a close race in pre-tournament publicity.

Segura was paired against Ensign Ronald Edwards of Ithaca, N. Y., and was expected to employ his famous "double-forehand" to give the ensign a fancy beating. Jinx was given no better than an even chance against Mrs. Madge H. Vosters of Landsdowne, Pa.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Carey	1	0	1	0	1	1.000
Williams	437	112	150	27	113	.343
Pesky	510	82	166	2	41	.326
Cronin	77	7	24	4	22	.312
Doerr	447	58	139	15	87	.311
Newsome	53	4	16	0	5	.302
Di Maggio	527	97	154	13	42	.292
Lupien	369	48	101	3	57	.274
Finney	308	46	83	2	38	.269
Tabor	452	49	116	11	71	.257
Fox	241	38	60	3	40	.249
Peacock	215	14	52	0	14	.242
Conroy	228	19	43	4	19	.189
Campbell	14	4	1	0	0	.067

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Lombardi	234	23	74	8	32	.316
Holmes	469	41	129	8	31	.275
Waner	268	37	71	1	29	.265
Klutzz	185	18	48	1	26	.259
Fernandez	472	48	118	6	47	.250
Miller	480	41	119	6	44	.248
West	377	44	89	11	39	.236
Masi	80	14	18	0	9	.225
Sisti	357	44	80	4	30	.224
Gremp	180	9	40	3	17	.222
Cecchello	84	5	18	1	7	.214
Roberge	118	9	25	1	9	.212
Ross	200	18	42	5	17	.210
Cooney	188	21	37	0	6	.197

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	11	4	0	1.000
Hughson	30	17	4	.810
Butland	10	4	1	.800
Brown	27	7	2	.733
Terry	18	6	5	.545
Wagner	24	11	11	.500
Dobson	24	8	8	.500
Newsome	22	8	9	.471
Judd	26	8	9	.471
Ryba	16	2	3	.400

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Tost	31	10	7	.588
Salvo	20	6	6	.500
Javery	36	11	13	.458
Sain	35	4	6	.400
Tobin	32	10	18	.357
Earley	23	4	11	.267
Donovan	34	1	5	.167
Johnson	1	0	0	.000
Lamanna	2	0	1	.000

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	82	43	.656	
Boston	75	52	.591	8
St. Louis	66	59	.528	16
Cleveland	65	61	.516	17½
Detroit	63	64	.496	20
Chicago	54	65	.454	25
Washington	48	73	.397	32
Philadelphia	48	84	.364	37½

Results Aug. 27

Cleveland 4, Boston 2.
Only games scheduled.

Rescue Role —By Pap'

Jake WADE
— THE VETERAN SOUTH PAW CAME OUT OF RETIREMENT TO BOLSTER THE WHITE SOX MOUND CORPS !!
HO-O HUM
HE SPENT TWO SUMMERS MANAGING A CLASS "D" CLUB
JAKE RETIRED FROM PITCHING AFTER THE 1939 SEASON BECAUSE OF AN ARM INJURY. HE WAS WITH THE BROWNS AT THE TIME
WHAT CAN I LOSE ?
JAKE OFFERED HIS SERVICES TO JIMMY DYKES THIS SPRING
AND PROVED A BARGAIN BY WINNING FOUR GAMES IN A ROW
HERE GOES
THE TIGERS BROUGHT HIM UP IN 1936
PAP'

Wide World Features

Baseball Offers Red Cross, U. S. O. Share in '42 Series

CHICAGO, Aug. 28 (AP)—Baseball's offer to share $357,544 to $679,006 of its World Series kitty was extended today to two organizations—the U.S.O. and the Red Cross—and needed only their formal acceptance and subsequent approval by Government authorities to go into effect this fall.

K. M. Landis, Commissioner of Baseball, said that to his knowledge the World Series never before has been conducted as a benefit.

After conferring yesterday with President Will Harridge of the American League and Ford Frick of the National League, Landis revealed the plan and said the two intended beneficiaries had not been consulted beforehand.

U. S. O. Willing

In Washington Chairman Norman H. Davis of the American Red Cross declined to comment pending formal word of the offer from Landis.

In New York Paul Badger, Administrative Vice-President of the U. S. O., declared his organization was "extremely grateful at this gesture and we will be glad to participate in the World Series receipts."

Landis drew up 1942 series estimates based on last fall's classic between the New York Yankees and Brooklyn Dodgers, which teams appear headed for an encore meeting this year, and allowing for the fact the first two games will be in the National League champion's home park, came up with these statistics:

Radio Rights

The $100,000 for radio rights, previously shared by players and "baseball"—including the Commissioner's office, the two leagues and the two participating clubs—all would be turned over to the U. S. O. and Red Cross.

Of the $160,731 gate receipts from each of the first two games, approximately $81,972 each day would go into the players' pool and $78,748 to baseball.

Of the $262,800 receipts from games three and four in the larger Yankee Stadium, approximately $128,722 would go each day into the U. S. O.-Red Cross pool and $134,028 into the players' kitty, "baseball" getting nothing.

Dividing Receipts

If the series ended in four games, the two organizations would net $357,544, the players would divide $432,000 and baseball would get a mere $157,496.

If the series should end in five games, all receipts from the fifth contest—at Yankee Stadium and amounting again to $262,800—would go to baseball, boosting its total to $420,296.

Receipts of games 6 and 7, in the National League Park, would go entirely to the service groups. Should the series run the seven-game limit, the final reckoning would be: U. S. O.-Red Cross $679,006; players, share $432,000; baseball's share $420,296.

Landis said World Series for the last 20 years have averaged 5.71 games each and he predicted the 1942 series would go six games.

Minor Leagues

Results Aug. 27

By the Associated Press

International League

Toronto 2, Montreal 1.
Rochester 10, Buffalo 0.
(Only games scheduled.)

American Association

St. Paul 16, Milwaukee 2.
Kansas City 7, Minneapolis 4.
Louisville 4, Toledo 3.
Columbus 4, Indianapolis 1 (15 inns.).

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 16, Portland 6.
San Francisco 4, Seattle 0.
Oakland 2, San Diego 1.
Sacramento 3, Hollywood 2 (10 inns.).

Texas League

Fort Worth 3, Shreveport 1.
Houston 1-2, Oklahoma City 0-6.
Beaumont 4, Dallas 2.
Tulsa 3, San Antonio 2.

Southern Association

New Orleans 5-0, Chattanooga 1-9.
Little Rock 4, Nashville 3.
Atlanta 7, Birmingham 4.
Memphis 8-1, Knoxville 3-4.

Eastern League

Scranton 6, Springfield 0.
Williamsport 11, Albany 8.
Wilkes-Barre 6, Hartford 5.
(Only games scheduled.)

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	85	38	.691	
St. Louis	80	44	.645	5½
New York	67	58	.536	19
Cincinnati	60	63	.488	25
Pittsburgh	57	63	.475	26½
Chicago	59	70	.457	29
Boston	50	76	.397	36½
Philadelphia	36	82	.305	46½

Results Aug. 27

Brooklyn 4, St. Louis 1.
Pittsburgh 5, Boston 0.
New York 2, Cincinnati 0 (11 inns.).
Only games scheduled.

Twilight Football

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—The University of Miami will try twilight football this fall, Coach Jack Harding announced. The first two home games on the schedule will begin at 4:30 p. m., and probably will be over by 7 p. m. Wartime lighting restrictions have banned night football.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow—Fenway Park—2 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Fenway Park.....KEN. 0331

For a brief spell, while the White Sox were reeling off a nine-game winning streak, it looked as though Manager Jimmy Dykes might salvage something out of the chaos that threatened to envelope his team this season and finish in the money. And conspicuous in this string of victories was lefthander Jake Wade, a comebacker who is trying to salvage something from the wreckage of what, four or five years ago, promised a brilliant hurling career in the majors.

Last spring, after managing Class D ball clubs and knocking around for a couple of summers, Wade wrote to Dykes asking for a job. He had read that the Sox were in dire need of pitching talent and thought he might prove helpful. He reported that his arm felt good enough to make him believe that he could pitch again. Dykes told him to report. At first, Wade was used in relief roles and, more often than not, when the games were hopelessly lost. His record to date shows him with four victories and two losses.

Wade started his pitching career at North Carolina State College and turned professional with Raleigh of the Piedmont League.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Crowd of 98,200 watched Chicago Bears turn back College All-Stars, 37-13, in annual football game.

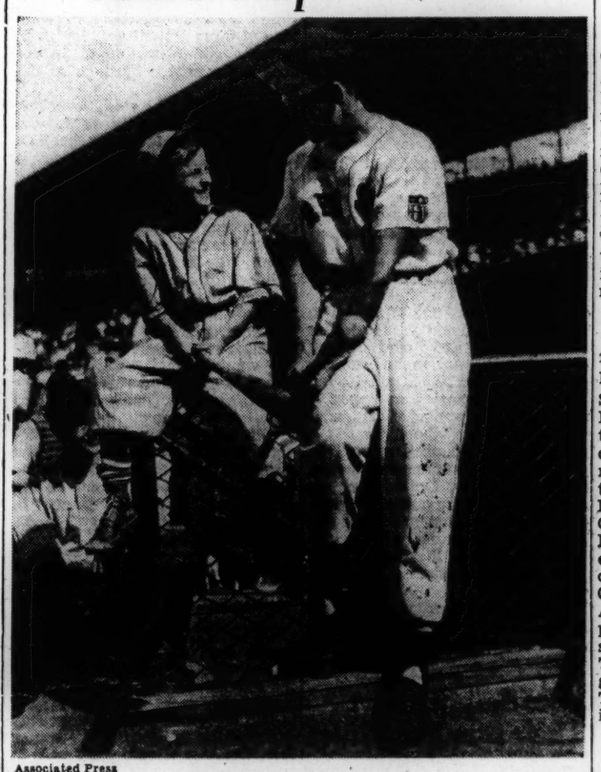
Three Years Ago

Johnny Rigney of Chicago White Sox pitched ninth straight victory, beating Philadelphia Athletics, 5-4.

Five Years Ago

Johnny Goodman defeated Ray Billows, 2-up, in 36-hole final match of national amateur golf tournament.

Just a Couple of Kids



Associated Press

Talking Things Over

Ted "The Kid" Williams of the Boston Red Sox gets together with Dinny Glynn, a kid who won a baserunning contest before yesterday's major league game between the Sox and the Cleveland Indians.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

New One on Frisch

Caught between the bases . . . Umpire Beans Reardon had called a couple of close decisions against the Pirates the other day and as usual Frankie Frisch reminded him of it. Finally, Beans warned Frank that one more outburst would bring about his dismissal. Whereupon the Pittsburgh manager calmed down for a while, but soon was on the top step of the dugout again, causing Reardon to take a quick look. As he did, Frisch stuck out his tongue. "Did you stick out your tongue at me?" Beans asked, stalking over to the bench. Frankie rubbed the back of his neck, responding, "Aren't you the guy who makes the decisions out there?" Said Reardon, "Yes, I am." Said Frisch, "Then make a decision on that one."

* * *

This latest spurt of the Cardinals makes one wonder where the Dodgers would be if Branch Rickey hadn't sold Johnny Mize to the Giants . . . Ball players say that a year ago Carl Hubbell used his screwball only in spots, but that this season he is throwing it with his old-time skill. Some young ball players give you the impression that they are boasting about being fanned in the clutch by the Hubbell screwball . . . New York critics are trying to predict what Larry MacPhail will do next, now that he has volunteered for active service with the Army. But predicting what Larry will do is like trying to predict the New England weather.

* * *

Texas League sports writers picked Detroit's expensive rookie, Dick Wakefield, as the most valuable player down their way and think that he will be a star in the American League as early as 1943. Wonder how the boy stands in the draft? . . . Bucky Harris, who in 18 years as a big league manager has never had a club which finished last, probably will be back as leader of the Senators in '43. The return of Frank Croucher, after a long layoff, has helped Harris . . . The Indians, still a first division outfit despite the fact that they are out of the flag running, came East this time without a newspaperman . . . Cincinnati's decline shows you what lack of base hits can do for a good pitching staff.

* * *

A patron in a front row box tossed a "hot dog" at Ted Williams the other day, as the Red Sox slugger returned to the dugout between innings. But a few minutes later Ted got himself a hit and the aforementioned patron led the cheering. (Wonder if Ted ate the "hot dog"?) . . . Babe Dahlgren, released by the Dodgers to Montreal, has asked Commissioner Landis for his voluntary retirement. But Schoolboy Rowe, dropped at the same time, is pitching for the Royals . . . Bucky Walters has been blanked four times by rival moundsmen . . . Why not put on that Babe Ruth-Walter Johnson act in the World Series?

* * *

Ralph Hodgin, who failed to stick with the Braves' outfield, is a star with the San Francisco Seals. He went out there as part payment for Nanny Fernandez. Incidentally, the Seals will probably peddle first baseman-outfielder Ferris "Roy" Fain to some big league outfit this winter. A friend of ours out there says the boy is a cinch to make the grade . . . They talk about Phil Marchildon's pitching, but did you ever watch him hit? The fellow is bad news with a bat in his hands, which is something you can say of few pitchers . . . The railroads favor a World Series between the Cardinals and either Yankees or Red Sox. Both teams and the writers would have special trains if the classic went to St. Louis.

* * *

Charley Gehringer is waiting the Navy's answer to his application for a berth. He would like to join Mickey Cochrane . . . Have you noticed how much better the Phils have been doing lately?—bearing up Hans Lobert's prediction that he would make it hot for the Dodgers in September. But he may make it likewise for the Cardinals . . . Morrie Arnovich's Fort Lewis nine won the Washington state semi-pro championship . . . Pay attention to the role Johnny Hopp is playing in this Cardinals surge. There can be no doubt now of the mistake Manager Billy Southworth made when he kept Johnny on the bench through the early weeks of the season.

Sports Around The Hub

Doherty Beats Bishop

One day during the Father-and-Son golf championship at Winchester earlier this month, young Ernie Doherty of Woburn was watching the scoreboard to see hom his pal, Jimmy Feran, and his father were doing. Congratulated on his medal-play victory at Ould Newbury previously, Ernie smiled and said, "Yes, that was a good tournament to win, but I wish Ted Bishop had been in it. I would like to have beaten him."

That might sound like brash talk for a youngster, for Bishop is recognized as the king of the Massachusetts amateurs at present. But Ernie got his chance at Commonwealth yesterday, and when all the firing was over, the young Woburn shotmaker had walked off with first gross with his 73, to Bishop's 74. The field numbered 123, largest M. G. A. turnout of the season.

* * *

Two veterans of the Chicago Bears will be in the livery of the Eastern Army All-Stars when the two teams clash at Fenway Park Sept. 20. Foremost of course is Norm Standlee, who was rated the top fullback in the pro league last season, and the other is Al Baisi, a veteran guard who had been with the Bears for four campaigns. Baisi and Musso were the Bears' starting guard duo last fall.

* * *

Boston College grid candidates had their second straight day of contact work yesterday as Coach Denny Myers drove them towards the open game with West Virginia next month. Two new arrivals to the double practice sessions were Pete Prezkop, a junior, and Joe Tobin, a freshman. Both are tackles.

* * *

Next Sunday the M.I. T. Nautical Association will sponsor a regatta in honor of Lieut. (j.g.) Leonard M. Fowle, U. S. C. G., former yachting editor of the Globe. This regatta will be the first of an annual series, and will constitute a summer dinghy championship. Larger eastern colleges will be invited to compete, with Harvard—winner of the Danmark Trophy this summer—installed as the favorite. Other colleges entering strong teams include Dartmouth and Tech.

* * *

Briefs: The chess tournament for the championship of New England starts at the Boston City Club Sept. 4 and continues through Labor Day, Sept. 7 . . . Contributions from Massachusetts golf clubs in the U. S. G. A.'s drive to raise funds for the Red Cross have totaled $1,763 so far, with Brae Burn and Winchester Country Clubs leading all others in the Bay State by having raised $174 each . . . Some sort of a record can be claimed by the Casey Paper Company and the Georgetown A. A. baseball teams, who have played five tie games since they started a best-of-seven series Aug. 7. The Caseys have won three games, and Georgetown none. Their Marathon continues tonight in Haverhill.

* * *

The Dick Casey Club, defending champions, defeated the Navy Yard A. A. 3-0 last night to even their series at one-all. The two clubs, playing for the Boston Park Department League championship, meet again tonight at Dorchester Town Field. . . We did not see too much of William "Tippy" Dye, the former Ohio State star who was coaching at Brown and who has been called back to help coach at his Alma Mater, but what we did see we liked, and we are going to miss the little fellow. Tippy's place at Brown will be filled by Roland Brown, Brown '33. . . Frankie Saba, quarterback for Holy Cross last year and one of the Purple's outstanding players, is an assistant coach and fullback of the Fort Totten, L. I., team which will play Holy Cross here Oct. 10.

All-Army Coach Tries to Retain His Best Stars

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 28 (AP)—There were those among the coaching brotherhood who wished for a moment they were in Wallace Wade's shoes in the days when his Blue Devils were shoving the opposition all over the turf. And those same brothers are probably wishing it now.

Says Wade, never one to indulge in over-enthusiasms, of next Sunday's Army All-Star tilt with Washington's Redskins:

"The most difficult problem in football is to make use of the best material at hand. In the case of the All-Army team, our problem has been to try and not get rid of the best material."

You have to take his word for it, however. He's still as secretive with his practice sessions as he is lavish with his conversation. Again his soldiers, Jarrin' John Kimbrough and Co., worked out behind closed gates in the Rose Bowl.

Meanwhile, at San Diego, Coach Red Flaherty of the Redskins was ready to move his pros north for a workout in the Coliseum, to be followed by a rest in the luxury of the Riviera Country Club.

The game will be marked by a spectacular military pageant, scheduled an hour before game time. Eight Army bands will participate and the Army's Chemical Warfare Service will have a squad demonstrating how to control fire bombs.

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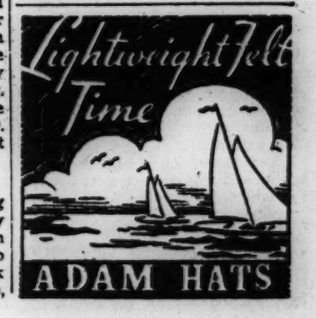
ADAM HATS

Commerce and Finance

Joint Estate Tax Proposal Is Attacked by Senator Connally

Business and Industry

Canada Seeks Own Wagner Labor Act

WINNIPEG, Aug. 28 (AP)—Legislation in Canada similar to the U. S. Wagner Act to guarantee collective bargaining rights to all workers was urged in a resolution indorsed yesterday by the fifty-eighth annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The resolution submitted by the Railway Carmen's Union of London, Ont., urged that the Congress "do all in its power to introduce legislation to guarantee full collective bargaining rights to all workers similar to the Wagner Act in the U. S. A."

Bill of Rights

Delegate R. C. McCutchan, of Winnipeg, called the Wagner Act "Labor's Bill of Rights," in urging instead a resolution submitted by the Winnipeg and District Trades and Labor Council because it "demanded" Dominion legislation similar to that contained in the Wagner Act.

"We in Canada haven't started to organize . . . because of lack of legislation," he said. The Wagner Act has forced employers to let employees organize, he said, adding, "We should tell the Dominion Government to either give us this legislation, which is in effect in the United States, Australia and New Zealand, or . . . we'll sabotage your war effort."

Delegates from the pulp and paper industry indorsed a resolution opposing any move by the Power Controller of Canada "to use power now used in our industry for any private interests," without prior consultation with representatives of the employees.

Labor Not Consulted

The resolution stated that the Power Controller has not yet consulted labor about a proposal to shut down certain paper mills, nor has he curtailed power used in non-essential industries.

The resolution further added that no agency of the Government should be permitted to dislocate the pulp and paper industry before consultation with the unions so they could be sure that any dislocation was necessary in the interest of "a 100 per cent all-out war effort."

Elliott M. Little, Director of Canadian National Selective Service, told delegates to the conference Aug. 25 that the pulp and paper industry had been asked to determine how many men could be transferred from that industry without dislocation. He declared that at present there was a waste of manpower in that industry due to part time work.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—The United States' failure to control wages and farm prices threatens to have a "very serious effect" on Canada's inflation control program, Chairman Donald Gordon of the Canadian Wartime Prices and Trade Board said.

Questioned at a press conference held jointly with Price Administrator Leon Henderson, Mr. Gordon said flatly:

Must Control Wages

"In my judgment, a price ceiling can't be effective without a wage ceiling." Turning to Mr. Henderson, he asked, "Do you agree?"

Mr. Henderson smiled, as if embarrassed, then murmured: "I have come to that position."

Mr. Gordon said the high United States prices for beef and dairy products were a particularly pressing problem for the Dominion.

"What the United States does has a definite effect on Canada," Mr. Gordon said. "We have a rigid price freeze in effect, which has had astonishing success so far. But I'm afraid we can't control the situation much longer unless the United States acts."

Potomac Electric Issue Is Approved

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27 (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has approved a proposed issue of $5,000,000 of three and one-quarter per cent first mortgage bonds, due Aug. 1, 1977, by the Potomac Electric Power Company to finance its war expansion program for 1942.

The company said in its application that proceeds from the bond sale will be sufficient to finance only its 1942 program of generating capacity expansion and plant and equipment additions and that construction planned for 1943 will require issuing additional capital stock or incurring further indebtedness.

Potomac said it would advertise for competitive bids today. Because of the intervening Labor Day holiday, the SEC granted the company's request to shorten to four days the 10-day period usually required between invitation for bids and acceptance of a contract so that the bids may be opened Aug. 31.

Potomac is a direct subsidiary of the Washington (D. C.) Railway & Electric Company and a unit of the North American Company.

Oregon Plants Turning Out Wooden Army Trucks

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—Oregon plants began turning out wooden army truck bodies this week, Ben E. Titus, of the Portland Office of War Information, said.

They were for standard army trucks and will replace steel bodies for which materials are becoming scarce.

Pilot bodies were built of Douglas Fir and ponderosa pine with laminated hardwood sills. Later it is expected that laminated fir and pine will replace the hardwood.

Planning Fuel Rationing Seen Complicated Procedure

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

(Second of Three Articles)

NEW YORK—One reason why a fuel rationing plan for the North Atlantic seaboard is now to be expected out of Washington any moment, is that it will be necessarily complicated—considerably more complicated than tires, sugar, or gasoline—and therefore time must be given to ration boards to understand and work it out. Whether it turns out to be on a "historic" basis or a "heat-loss" basis, it will involve considerable complications. For it should take account of weather conditions, house insulation, size of family, and so on.

Meantime, fuel oil consumers are still strenuously urged, both for personal and for patriotic reasons, to convert to coal where that is possible, and where not, to take every effort to cut down fuel oil requirements. One aspect of the ration plan, probably, will make it personally desirable to the fuel oil consumer to do this even if apathy, inertia, or skepticism have been holding him back.

Outlook for Coal

One unnecessary worry on the part of householders has been whether there will be enough coal. The water movement of soft coal from Hampton Roads north to New England has been curtailed or ended; coal barges are sitting-duck targets for the torpedoes of the U-boats that come over in packs to the Northeast U. S. seaboard and then coast south through the sea lanes on idle motors. But there is plenty of both soft coal and anthracite—the latter being the householder's mainstay in Region No. 1. The anthracite mines are still working only four days a week.

Coal movements burden the rails, it is true, and hence the urge to lay in coal before the heating season, but the coal movement is less of a burden on the rails than the fuel oil movement which it would relieve.

The coal people stress one point, however. Most coal-burning householders in the Northeast use stove size. It is no longer necessary to the modern furnace. And stove size is only one of many useable sizes. It is the nature of anthracite that when the lumps of it come out of the ground and enter the breaker only between 23 and 24 per cent breaks into stove size, just as when ice is broken for lemonade it breaks into a certain proportion of big, medium, and small-sized pieces. Some $400,000,000 of anthracite mining machinery is geared to break anthracite into sizes of which stove runs steadily about 23 to 24 per cent. So if consumers rush for stove size alone, the industry cannot provide it or has to throw away the egg, nut, and pea sizes, which either separately or as a "coal cocktail" will fit most New England home furnaces.

The statistical explanation of the fuel oil scarcity in the Northeast is impressive, if a little dry. Rounded off at the risk of a mild inaccuracy the figures run somewhat as follows: Region Number 1 used to "normally" take about 1,750,000 barrels a day, nearly all of which came in by tanker. The presumption now is that nothing comes in that way. The railroads, by herculean efforts, are bringing in 800,000 barrels a day and by next spring pipe lines may bring in 200,000, barges and Great Lakes tankers another 200,000. That leaves a daily gap of over 500,000 barrels.

Stocks Are Low

A report of the Committee on Petroleum Economics of the Petroleum Industry War Council figured it is a slightly different and more careful way in the middle of July with results just about as appalling. The Committee figured a supply next spring of round 1,300,000 barrels a day against an "essential demand" of 1,460,000. But the kicker was in the phrase "essential demand." It assumed that "ordinary passenger driving will be reduced 60 per cent from normal, which makes no allowance for any pleasure driving," and it also assumed "a reduction of 30 per cent from normal in the use of kerosene and fuel oils for heating—a reduction based upon possible conversions to coal and necessary lower temperature settings and other economies in home use." In other words, there would be a substantial deficit to meet even this draconic definition of "essential demand."

Or the thing can be put still another way. Normally, the oil industry builds up large stocks of fuel oils in the summer against the winter demand. This year it hasn't. The actual inventory figures are now suppressed, but fuel oil stocks in Region One are supposed to be only about half of this time last year. What that means is that even if a stroke of magic removed all the current transport difficulties it would be a heavy burden for suppliers to catch up.

In point of fact, they probably could not catch up unless the war suddenly ended. For even if the U-boat menace off Hatteras were ended, every available tanker is needed elsewhere that can be spared, and so is every locomotive now hauling tank cars and the rubber on every tank-truck now hauling petroleum products on the highway.

Gasoline Outlook

One way to ease the strain on transport may be taken by a further cut in gasoline rations in the area. The July change from card to coupon basis cut down gas consumption, but officials consider that even yet the fat has by no means been squeezed out of private use of gasoline. It is expected that some sharp prosecutions for abuse of gasoline cards will be given publicity; highway inspection is being tightened up by OPA. And the oil industry will be not at all surprised if September sees a considerable cut in the present value of oustanding gasoline coupons.

Meantime Mr. Ickes (through the OPC) and the petroleum industry (through the Petroleum Industry War Council or PIC) are striving with might and main, with the help of the railroad and pipe line people, to crowd more oil into the region. And incidentally the hatchet seems to be thoroughly buried and the petroleum industry and Mr. Ickes are quite sweet on each other. Mr. Ickes recently commandeered another 5,000 tank cars from the Middle and Far West for north-east-bound service. Latest move is to organize solid oil trains of "petroleum Pullmans" to run straight through on red-ball schedule from the oil country to Region Number One; this, for technical reasons involved in train dispatching, is much more economical and speedy than to send single tank-cars in freight-trains sandwiched between box-cars, flats, etc.

Total tank cars on the job are up from about 1,000 a year ago to 50,000, then 62,000, now 67,000. Bulk Terminals are being reorganized to handle them. Socony-Vacuum for instance has a marine bulk terminal in East Boston which last year was equipped to handle 10 tank cars at a time; can now take 130. Through-rate subsidies are being rewritten to encourage movement from Chicago rather than from Houston. A Paul Bunyan pipe-line from Texas to Illinois will handle 300,000 barrels a day, and contribute a net gain to the Region Number One of a third of that, the rest going in considerable part to make up for the premature decline of the rashly exploited Southern Illinois field.

Smaller pipe lines are to run across Ohio and to extend from the Carolinas up to Virginia, built of second-hand pipe disinterred from lines in disuse. The industry has sent out 7,000 letters to dealers urging co-operation in getting consumers to convert to coal. And so on.

(To be continued)

House Committee Urges the WPB To Use Higgins Plant

WASHINGTON (AP)—The special House subcommittee investigating cancellation of the Maritime Commission's contract with the Higgins Shipyard at New Orleans, La., urged William L. Batt, vice-chairman of the WPB, to try to find some way to utilize the plant and "salvage the Government's investment."

Chairman Peterson (D) of Florida, of the subcommittee, announced the action after Mr. Batt testified at length before a closed session.

Mr. Peterson said Mr. Batt's testimony in his discussion of the over-all steel supply situation, was essentially the same as that given last week by Rear Admiral H. L. Vickery, member of the Maritime Commission, who assumed full responsibility for the cancellation.

Mr. Vickery told the committee he took the action after it became evident that steel would not be available to reach a goal of 29,000,000 tons of shipping in the two years 1942 and 1943; that the Higgins yard would be the last to go into production and had more unspent money; and that existing yards had accelerated their production rate so that they could make use of all available shipbuilding steel and reach the lowered goal of 24,000,000 tons in two years.

Existing yards, he said, have been stabilized at 80 per cent of capacity, leaving a 20 per cent margin to absorb any increased steel production.

Mr. Peterson said during Mr. Batt's appearance the committee took further issue with statements that there was no evasion of the law in the so-called "black market" operations of steel warehouses, by which the committee charged some warehouses were evading the steel allocations system and price ceilings by selling any quantity of steel in less than carload orders.

"We contend," Mr. Peterson said, "there was violation of OPA regulations and probable evasion of WPB regulations in delivery of cargo lots without permission."

Department Store Sales 3 P. C. Below Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended August 22 were 3 per cent less than in the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended August 15 sales were even with last year, and in the four weeks ended August 22 sales averaged 3 per cent below the comparable period last year.

By federal reserve districts, percentage declines last week, compared to a year ago, included: Boston 10, New York 6, Philadelphia 6, Cleveland 10, Chicago 4, and Dallas 4 per cent.

Percentage increases were: Richmond 11, Atlanta 3, St. Louis 6, Kansas City 9, and San Francisco 6 per cent.

80 P. C. Limit Proposed on Corporate Tax

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas said today the Treasury had proposed an overall limitation on corporation levies by which no more than 80 cents could be taken in taxes out of each $1 of net income.

Linked with the proposal, Senator Connally said, was a suggestion for post-war rebate and debt-deduction of 20 per cent of the amount of taxes due from corporations. This proposal was submitted, he said, in lieu of a previous Treasury suggestion for the establishment of an overall reserve fund of 15 per cent of net excess profits income.

Effect of New Plan

In proposing this new schedule Senator Connally said that Randolph Paul, Treasury general counsel, urged the committee to boost the combined total of normal and surtax levies on corporations from the 45 per cent previously approved by the House to 55 per cent and to retain the 90 per cent excess profits tax.

The effect of the 80 per cent limitation, Senator Connally added, would be to cut down to that level the amount of taxes that a corporation would pay which had earnings sufficient to subject part of its income to the 90 per cent excess profits rate.

This was looked upon as a relief provision for war-swelled corporations which formerly had small earnings or were operating on a small invested capital basis.

Victorious in an earlier fight against the mandatory filing of joint federal income tax returns by husbands and wives in community property states, Senator Tom Connally (D-Texas) said today he would seek to eliminate from the new revenue bill a House-approved provision which would cancel community property rights with respect to estate taxes.

"The amount involved in the estate taxes is less than the income taxes which recur year after year," Senator Connally said, "but the principle involved in the proposed tax is perhaps even more iniquitous."

Eight states have community property lays—Texas, Louisiana, Arizona, New Mexico, Idaho, Nevada, Washington and California. In those states husbands and wives now are permitted to divide their income, for tax purposes, a practice which the Treasury contends permits many of them to remain out of higher tax brackets.

When a married resident of one of those states passes on, under present law only half of his property is counted as belonging to him, the other half being credited to his widow. As a result, sometimes the 50 per cent omission reduces the husband's estate below the minimum exemption—$40,000 under present law, $60,000 under the proposed law.

Treasury Claims Loss

Moreover, the Treasury claims, such halving of jointly held property greatly reduces the net tax, because the rates are graduated.

Senator Connally took the stand that if only half the property belonged to the husband in life, certainly no more than half of it belonged to his estate after his decease.

The House, however, provided that all the property should be included in the husband's gross estate unless it was shown that part of it was received as compensation for services rendered by the surviving wife, or derived originally from such compensation or other separate property belonging to her.

Senator Connally expressed confidence that the Senate would not disturb the existing 27½ per cent depletion allowance for oil wells—a tax concession granted some 20 years ago to make up for the progressive exhaustion of a natural resource.

The Senate committee yesterday eliminated from the new tax bill a proposed freight excise tax which the Treasury said would have brought in $171,000,000 a year, and approved four other changes which may reduce the bill's total still further.

On the other side of the ledger, the committee stamped its approval on a 5 per cent tax on parimutuel wagering, previously voted by the House. Treasury experts estimated that levy would bring in $23,500,000 annually.

Earlier, the group had underscored its approval of a withholding tax on wages and dividends, rejecting a move to cut it out of the pending bill.

The freight tax would have amounted to 5 per cent on all freight charges, except on coal, where the rate would have been 5 cents per long ton. Price Administrator Leon Henderson urged its removal contending it would seriously interfere with the price control program.

The committee voted to authorize railroads and other corporations to purchase their own securities below par, without counting as profit for tax purposes the difference between the price paid and par, and also without declaring the corporation to be in unsound financial condition—a present requirement.

In a further concession, railroads which have been reorganized under the bankruptcy act or which have gone through equity receiverships would be allowed to use as their tax base the tax base of the predecessor corporation. The present law makes the base the fair market value of the assets of the new corporation.

'Political Court Martial' Of War Administration Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—The apprehensions felt variously by production chiefs, members of Congress, labor leaders and the ordinary man-in-the-street, that the nation's War Administration has not yet geared itself to fight an all-out, total war, were voiced today in what was termed a "Report to Mr. Roosevelt" by the editors of Fortune magazine.

In this "open letter" to the President, Fortune editors urged him to conduct "a political court-martial" of his War Administration and rout out inefficient men and policies before gross failures to meet inflation, boost production and solve shortages turned the national electorate against its wartime leadership.

A thorough shake-up was recommended by the business periodical, a house-cleaning which would establish first of all "three essential elements of total war"—unified commands on the military, the political and the economic fronts.

More Efficient

"With a unified command in each of these three jobs, military, political and economic, the War Administration can be an unrecognizably smaller, simpler, tougher and more efficient administration than the present one," the letter declares.

"But a great many people will have to be fired first," it adds—not kicked upstairs, Mr. President—fired.

"Some must be fired because they deserve to be. Some must be fired because there are just too many people in Washington to let Washington work."

Holding that it is the post-Pearl Harbor "bunglers" rather than the pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists who are a present threat to America's safety, the Fortune letter lists among failures in unity and organization the feuding between the State Department and the Board of Economic Warfare, the fact that Leon Henderson has charge of the inflation battle, but no authority over labor, while Paul V. McNutt is "man-power" chief, but has no authority over wages; that Donald Nelson has charge of production, but no authority over men, money and food.

"Our report is prompted by the fear, amounting now to a conviction, that your War Administration as at present constituted is incapable of fighting a good war. We share this fear with the most realistic of the Washington correspondents," the letter asserts.

Declaring that the electorate is beginning to see a connection between incompetent policies and rising prices, confusion on rubber production, lack of pipe lines and factory layoffs, the letter predicts that the November elections will produce a political "blow-off" unless immediate corrective steps be taken.

"We maintain, Mr. Roosevelt, that the inefficiencies of the present setup are too dangerous for you to tolerate any longer," the letter continues. "They are monstrous, they are privileged, they are self-perpetuating, and they are taken for granted by some of your closest friends; but the people do not take them for granted.

"This summer, for the first time, all these different people with personal stories and complaints are beginning to hear other peoples' stories, too. Gradually the people make a connection between the failures; between the reasons why they are laid off, why prices are going up, why there was no pipeline to the East Coast, why the fog in the Aleutians is a one-way fog."

N. Y. Campaign

The possibility that a victory for Thomas E. Dewey in the New York State gubernatorial campaign this November might put in office one who would direct more than Statewide attention to Washington bungling was stressed by the Fortune editors.

"But a political court-martial, Mr. President, is a tactic not monopolized by the Outs," the epistle urges. "Why not head off Mr. Dewey with a court-martial of your own? Why not apply the old Pecora treatment to your own War Administration? . . . If you did that, everyone who wants to get on with the war would be back on your side—Congress, labor, farmers, the people, George Norris. Not for the old political reasons, which are dead.

"What the people ask is a return of that feeling they had back in 1933-'37—that, like it or not, your's was an Administration that really governed. The feeling that there is very little government is sometimes a pleasant feeling, too. But not in war!"

Chairman of NAM Urges Americans To Buy War Bonds

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—Walter D. Fuller, board chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers, last night called upon all Americans to keep faith with their soldiers by purchasing war bonds.

"We are not winning the financial fight," Mr. Fuller said in an address prepared for delivery before the joint industry-labor conference on war savings bonds.

"We are not holding up our end—yours and my end—on the home front," he asserted. "If each of us does not speedily see the wisdom of victory C. O. D. we can easily wake up to find that we are not going to win at all."

Mr. Fuller urged Americans to remember that "the Nazis are so eager for victory that they are not giving the German people any choice—it's cash on the barrel head, cash far beyond the point where it hurts, cash right out of the pocket, no protests allowed, and the firing squad right around the corner."

FRENCH LICK, Ind. (AP)—The President's Labor Day speech can do more toward reassuring the public that the Government now proposes to deal effectively with the threat of price inflation than the combined efforts of governmental agencies, management and labor, Dr. Leo Wolman of Columbia University said.

Speaking before the Industrial Relations Council of the National Association of Manufacturers, meeting here, Dr. Wolman added:

"Unless the Government makes up its mind to settle wage policies, prices are going to go completely out of bounds again.

"In his speech of April 27, President Roosevelt laid down a seven-point program of price control," Dr. Wolman said. "Unfortunately, the references in that program to such matters as sub-standard wages and inequality of workers opened the way for numerous and substantial wage increases.

"Since April 27, many excuses have been used to promote special treatment of individual instances and to push wages up still further. If the President now closes the door he then left open to these exceptions, not only will public morale be raised but war production schedules should greatly benefit," he added.

OPA Lifts Price Ceiling On Dehydrated Vegetables

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has lifted the price ceiling from the sale of dehydrated vegetables to the Army, Navy, and other Government purchasing agencies in order to encourage development of dehydrated foods for war purposes.

Such foods are of "primary importance" in the wartime food program, OPA officials said. However, to forestall unwarrantedly high prices on Government purchases, the price agency warned that indications of such a trend would result in prompt issuance of a maximum price order covering sales to the Government.

Crown Zellerbach Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Crown Zellerbach Corp. and subsidiaries reported for the fiscal quarter ended July 31 net profit of $1,803,147, equal to 50 cents a common share. This compared with $2,309,135, or 73 cents a common share, in the comparable period a year ago.

Sales Manager

K. C. Frazie

Appointed District Sales Manager of the New York metropolitan area for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. Mr. Frazie formerly was Southwestern Manager of the Southern Alkali Corp., an affiliate of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.

Eight States Get Over Half of War Supply Contracts

WASHINGTON (AP) — A War Production Board tabulation shows that eight states got more than half the $80,338,638,000 poured into major war supply and plant contracts from the start of the defense program up to the end of June.

The biggest share went to Michigan, where the motor industry's conversion to armament production contributed to a state total of $7,417,140,000.

New York was second with $6,980,332,000, and California close behind with $6,944,119,000.

The other five states which obtained major pieces of the grand total were: Ohio, $5,321,506,000; Pennsylvania, $4,629,240,000; New Jersey, $4,407,079,000; Connecticut, $3,252,734,000; and Illinois, $3,243,000.

The tabulation, however, was not representative of the total Government commitments for war purposes, since it excluded various items which would have brought the national total to a figure about $50,000,000,000 higher. Contract awards of less than $50,000 and all awards for foodstuffs were excluded.

Movies Spearhead Bond Drive With Stunts, Cheers, Publicity

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK—The movie industry pulls out all the stops next month to help Uncle Sam sell war bonds in the Hollywood grand manner with glamour, stunts, cheers and good old sentimental appeal.

Hitler, Mussolini and Hirohito will be dumped into Niagara Falls in effigy after a march across New York State.

A modern Paul Revere will ride again through the New England countryside, yanking bonds out of his saddle bags to sell to all who holler "whoa."

The movie industry, at the request of Secretary Henry Morgenthau who is seeking to raise $12,000,000,000 in war bonds in the 12 months beginning last July, spearheads the Treasury drive to sell $1,000,000,000 in September.

The industry is not expected to sell by itself the entire $1,000,000,000 September quota. By its showman ship and merchandising efforts—aided and abetted by rapid tours and personal appearances of stars—it will stimulate the campaign.

The September drive will be called "Salute to Our Heroes," and its slogan will be: "Buy a bond to honor every mother's son in the service," an appeal the industry frankly admits is sentimental but should be effective.

Because it estimates 85,000,000 persons weekly see movies in this country, the industry expects to do a major selling job, and this is the campaign mapped out by its executives and publicity men:

About 15,000 threaters now sell war stamps and bonds. By September 1, 5,000 of them will have been qualified by the Federal Reserve banks to act as official bond issuing agents—that is, to deliver bonds on the spot instead of merely taking orders for them.

The Government is issuing 2,000,000 post cards which the theaters will give to each bond-buyer to send to his or her man in the service. The card reads: "Dear ——, I have just bought a war bond. I was thinking of you when I did it."

"War hero rallies" will be held in every city and theater to honor local service men with stamp and bond purchases. Photographs of those service men will be displayed in the theaters.

There will be "war mother nights" in 2,500 theaters once a week during the month, so that service men's mothers, guests of honor, can urge bond buying. There will be honor rallies for "war sweethearts," "war brides and wives," and "war fathers."

Show business will stop for four minutes at 9 p. m. Tuesday, Sept. 1, in every theater so that, after a patriotic ceremony and a speech by a bond-seller, the audience can give three cheers for the nation's fighting forces.

The industry is talking of trying to extend this idea beyond the theaters, so mayors and governors may proclaim "Salute to Our Heroes" night on a citywide or Statewide basis.

Topflight Hollywood stars will tour 300 cities—starting simultaneously Aug. 31 from the Treasury steps in Washington and from Hollywood—and make their first appearances Sept. 1 in San Francisco, Fresno, Dallas, Chattanoga, Chicago, Philadelphia and New York.

At each of the 300 rallies the industry hopes to raise an average of $1,000,000 in bond sales. The stars will visit factories to stimulate the 10 per cent pay roll plan, a major part of the Treasury's September effort.

In order to avoid any tinge of commercialism, the industry says, the stars will visit no theater, store or business establishment where their appearance might help the receipts of the management.

Theaters are being asked by the industry's war activities committee to use 10 per cent of their normal newspaper advertising budgets in September for space to advertise "salute to our heroes" month.

Producers say they will devote portions of their national advertising to the drive which gets under way one minute after midnight, Aug. 31 when Paul Revere starts his ride at Boston. Other Paul Reveres will be ready to relieve him when he tires.

Insurance Commissioners To Consider Auto Rates

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Insurance commissioners of the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland will meet in New York City September 16 with representatives of insurance companies to consider reductions in automobile insurance rates as a result of gasoline rationing, State Insurance Commissioner John C. Blackall announced.

Mr. Blackall, who called the meeting as chairman of insurance zone 1, said insurance companies had agreed at a preliminary meeting in New York last week that rates on public liability and property damage insurance should be reduced as a result of curtailed driving under rationing restrictions. The meeting next month, he said, was to determine how much rates should be lowered and to what categories of drivers the reduction would apply.

Mr. Blackall said that at present it appeared that only automobile owners holding "A" gasoline rationing cards would be given insurance premium reductions.

Philco Net Off Sharply

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Philco Corporation reported a net income of $166,986 for the second quarter of 1942, equal to 12 cents a share on 1,372,142 shares of common stock, compared with $402,835 or 29 cents a share in the corresponding period of 1941.

Canada's Index Of Production Rises in July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Industrial activity in Canada at mid-July had reached a level of approximately 11 per cent above July, 1941, according to the August letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The bank's index rose from 175 at mid-June to 179 at mid-July (1937=100), while the percentage of factory capacity utilized rose from 118 to 120.

The letter intimated that there is some indication that the rate of increase in activity, month by month over the previous year, which had been declining for the past twelve months, is now turning slightly upward with the progressive reorganization of industries for war output.

The foodstuffs group showed increased activity, seasonal gains in canning and its allied trades more than offsetting declines in other branches, namely, flour, confectionery and meats, but the general level was still considerably below that of a year ago.

The pulp and paper group continued to decline, the main losses being in pulp and newsprint, and in the roofing paper and wallboard sections. Except in the automotive trade group, the iron and steel trades and the nonferrous metal group continued to be increasingly active, mostly on government orders.

Canada's composite pay-roll index for June reached a new high of 201 (1937=100), 18 per cent above the level of a year ago, the letter continued. The manufacturing pay-roll index at 226 was only slightly under the record figure of the previous month.

Mining continued to decline, but logging, construction, transportation, and trade showed considerable increases, partly on account of the greater number of pay days in the month for some businesses.

The index number of wholesale prices rose more sharply between mid-June and mid-July than at any time since price ceilings were instituted in December last, the report stated. Actually price movements were few, but the commodities most affected, such as potatoes, certain classes of meats and to a lesser extent, eggs, are all heavily weighted. The net result was an increase from 92.52 in June to 94.04 in July (1923=100).

Total Supplies Of 'Gas' Continue To Drop Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Another sharp drop in total supplies of gasoline and a continued uptrend in fuel oils in storage was reported by the American Petroleum Institute.

During the week ended Aug. 22 gasoline in storage declined 265,000 barrels to a total of 80,443,000 barrels, the lowest in nearly a year.

At the same time, however, stores of gas oil and distillate (light) fuel rose 375,000 barrels to 40,416,000 barrels and supplies of residual (heavy) fuel oil rose 585,000 barrels to 78,007,000.

Crude oil production averaged 3,971,000 barrels daily compared with 3,894,450 the previous week and 3,975,450 a year earlier.

Refinery operations were estimated at 77.6 per cent of capacity for a crude run of 3,723,000 barrels daily against 77.3 and 3,711,000 barrels the previous week and 4,041,000 barrels a year before.

Gasoline production for the week was estimated at 11,255,000 barrels compared with 11,125,000 the week before.

G. E. Turns Ashes Into Gold Dust

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP) — The General Electric Co. turned ashes into gold dust last year.

One of the company's main plants in 1941 burned shop refuse and rubbish, sifted the ashes in an elaborate process and reclaimed 624,000 pounds of iron, steel, brass, copper and aluminum worth $10,000.

And that wasn't all, a "copper and grease" waste taken from pits under wire-drawing machines yielded 88,200 pounds of strategic copper valued at $8,000.

Sperry Co. Six Months' Net Equals $1.13 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The Sperry Co. and United States subsidiaries reported net income of $2,394,237, or $1.13 a common share, for the six months ended June 30, compared with $3,477,433, or $1.72 a share in the like 1941 period.

The company, which manufactures precision instruments, said provision for federal taxes was $11,380,254 against $9,238,037 in the comparable six months last year.

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31 MILK ST., BOSTON

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Associated Press Quotations

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	271,130
1942 volume to date	66,860,597
1941 volume to date	91,429,499

Stocks Steady; Leaders Edge Forward Again

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—Stock market leaders again edged forward today but the move was overshadowed by a wide upswing in commodities.

Strength of agricultural staples was based mainly on President Roosevelt's indication that his Labor-Day message on wage and farm prices probably would not involve hard and fast freezing of either item. Cotton futures were up more than $4 a bale before encountering selling opposition.

Bullish forces in the stock division were buoyed to a certain extent by good war news from the battle of the Solomons, the slightly improved situation in Russia and heavy air bombings of German industrial centers. Warning by Washington official spurces, however, that the preliminary Pacific victories should not be overemphasized tended to restrain buyers.

The list extended Thursday's mild advance by fractions at the start in fairly active dealings. The pace slowed later and peak quotations were reduced here and there in the final hour. Transfers were around 300,000 shares.

A revival of tax hopes, in addition to the brighter international picture, served as a bolstering influence.

Postal Telegraph preferred was one of the few stocks to make a new high by a modest figure. Rails were in front most of the day, with interest centering in Union Pacific, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Great Northern and Atlantic Coast Line.

Exhibiting plus signs the greater part of the session were Bethlehem, U. S. Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, Western Union, Loew's, Standard Oil (N. J.), U. S. Rubber, United Aircraft, Bendix, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, Kennecott and American Can.

Bond Market Steady

A sustained demand for low to medium priced rails kept the bond market on an even course today near the final hour.

In the higher group were, among others, Illinois Central 4¾s, Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s, Kansas City Southern 4s, International Great Northern 5s, New Haven 3½s, 4s and convertible 6s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4s and Southern Pacific collateral 4s.

Activity quieted somewhat in the two Columbia Gas & Electric 5s but trading remained fairly heavy and the two issues gave up further small amounts. The company is purchasing a specified amount for retirement but apparently sets its own price.

U. S. Governments were quiet but steady on the stock exchange and over the counter.

Foreign dollar bonds held in a restricted range.

Wheat Prices Rise Over 2c a Bushel

CHICAGO, Aug. 28 (AP)—Wheat prices rose more than 2 cents a bushel today in one of the sharpest advances in weeks as grain market activity revived following the President's comments on his anti-inflation program.

Strength said short covering and some buying of mills as well as professional trade purchases accounted for the bulk of support.

Brokers interpreted the President's reports that his program contemplated a flexible rather than rigid stabilization of farm prices and wages as indicating new controls may be less drastic than many dealers had expected. A sharp upturn in cotton prices of more than $4 a bale and war reports from Russia added to buying enthusiasm.

Trading In London Market Is Steady

LONDON, Aug. 28 (AP)—The stock market closed the week today with a firm tone although trading was restricted.

British funds closed at the highest level of the session. In the foreign list Egyptian bonds rallied slightly while Brazilian issues were off somewhat.

Kaffirs, diamonds and coppers were maintained in the industrial list. Home rail junior stocks were supported and oils were firm.

Engineering Awards Well Above 1941

NEW YORK, Aug 27 (AP)—Engineering construction volume for the week ended today was estimated by the "Engineering News-Record" at $217,798,000 against $230,706,000 the previous week and $124,233,000 for the like period last year.

Federal building accounted for $202,003,000 of the total compared with $217,040,000 the week before and $80,428,000 last year.

New U. S. Financing After Labor Day

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau said today that the next war borrowing of the Treasury will take place shortly after Labor Day.

Although the Treasury, nowadays, regularly borrows $4,000,000,000 to $5,000,000,000 per month, the Secretary said he could not at this time give any further details of the proposed financing.

Int'l Rys of Central America

NEW YORK (AP)—International Railways of Central America showed a net income for the first seven months of 1942 of $843,669, compared with $738,840 in the like period of 1941.

High	Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	2	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼A'g 27
48¾	41½	Acme Stl (3)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼A'g 24
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
21½	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	2	21½	21½	21½	21½A'g 15
13¾	10	Addressog 3/4e	2	13	12¾	12¾	12¾ — ⅜
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	11	33	32⅜	32⅜	32¾ — ⅜
2⅛	1¾	Alaska Juneau	1	2	2	2	— — 1/8
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Co	6	¼	¼	¼	¼ — ⅛
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝A'g 26
6	3½	All'gpf$30ww	3	4½	4½	4½	4½ — ¼
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾A'g 26
22¾	16	Alleg L $1.20e	7	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝A'g 26
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Ind (1g)	3	4	4	4	A'g 27
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	2	134½	134	134½	+1½
12¼	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10	10	10	Jul 24
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi 1/2e	6	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
6½	4	Allied St .45e	11	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	+1¼
30⅛	22	Allis-C M ½g	8	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾e	1	17⅜	17¼	17¾	+ ⅜
1½	1¼	Amal Leather	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 19
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ½k	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
60⅛	43	Amerada Pet 2	15	60½	60	60¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20	1	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅜
48¼	25¼	Am Air l 1/2g	54	38	37½	37⅝	— ⅜
7¾	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5¼	3⅜	Am Bosch ¼e	1	4½	4½	4½	A'g 25
33	23	Am Br Sh .60e	1	25½	25½	25½	+1
2	1½	Am Cable & R	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
70½	56¾	Am Can 2¾e	2	67½	67½	67½	+ ¾
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	165¾	165¾	165¾	A'g 20
33	20	Am Car&Fdy *	4	24⅜	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	7	60	58⅝	60	A'g 27
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1½e	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	107	107	107	Jul 27
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	A'g 27
5⅞	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
22¾	14¼	AmCSug 1⅓e	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
10⅜	8⅞	Am Distill	1	10	10	10	A'g 27
1	⅜	Am Ecaus Til	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
6	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	4	4	4	A'g 13
22	16¾	Am Export 1e	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
¾	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	½	½	½	— ⅛
29¼	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ½
33¾	18⅞	AFP57pf1.05k	8	33¼	32	33¼	+1
2⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 26
32	25½	Am-H SS 1⅓e	3	29¼	29	29⅛	A'g 26
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	A'g 26
49¼	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	1	49	49	49	A'g 26
2	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 27
32¼	25	Am Ice pf	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	A'g 27
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	2	3½	3½	3½	
7	5⅛	Am Invest .55e	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	A'g 27
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	4	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
89½	65	Am Lop $3½k	2	77	76⅞	77	A'g 25
11½	9½	Am M&F .60e	6	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅜
5¼	4	Am M & Met	38	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	A'g 27
1⅜	½	Am Pow & Lt	15	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6¼	1⅝	APL$6pf2⅝k	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
22	12½	APL$5pf2.19k	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	23	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	— ⅛
7	9½	Am R M .70e	6	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
1½	4¾	Am Saf R ⅛e	4	7¼	7⅛	7¼	A'g 27
10	6¾	Am Seat ¼e	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	A'g 27
4	35½	Am Smelt (2)	7	38⅜	38	38⅜	+ ¾
47	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	144	144	144	A'g 27
35	29	Am Snuff2.20e	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	A'g 26
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl F 1½	*7	18⅜	18	18¼	+ ¼
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	A'g 27
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	3	10	10	10	A'g 18
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	16½	16½	16½	A'g 27
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	85½	85½	85½	A'g 24
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	6	21¼	21¼	21¼	A'g 26
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	12	118½	118¼	118½	+ ⅛
493¾	331½	Am Tob (3)	7	407⅜	405⅜	407⅜	— ⅛
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	7	43¾	42⅝	43	
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	133¼	133¼	133¼	A'g 21
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	8	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
28½	22	Am Visc 1¼e	18	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	+ ¾
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	6	115	114⅞	114⅞	A'g 24
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	2	42½	42½	42½	A'g 26
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	A'g 26
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 4k	2	57½	57	57	A'g 26
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf33⅓k	1	42½	42½	42½	A'g 25
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (11⅛e)	12	26½	26⅛	26¼	
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 27
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ½e	4	9	9	9	Jul 23
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 5
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M1½e	5	33	33	33	
111⅝	107⅝	Arm Del pf 7	1	109½	109½	109½	A'g 21
4⅛	2¾	Armour III	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½k	1	54½	54½	54½	A'g 27
66	50	Arm III pf	1	50	50	50	A'g 1
29	21	Armstrong ¾e	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	A'g 27
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ½e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	A'g 18
4¼	1⅝	Artloom .15e	4	4	4	4	A'g 21
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	A'g 27
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	A'g 11
83	53	As DG 2pf 7k	1	61	61	61	A'g 27
26½	20	Associates I 2	1	26½	26½	26½	A'g 26
45¾	27½	Atchison 3½ge	22	44½	43⅝	43⅞	+ ⅜
70	60¼	At T&SF pf 5	2	68	68	68	+ ½
29⅞	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	18	28¾	28	28¾	+ ½
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	1	19	19	19	A'g 25
45½	33	AG&Wlpf2½e	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	A'g 27
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	3	16¾	16⅝	16¾	A'g 27
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	A'g 26
7	6¾	Atlas Corp ½e	1	6½	6½	6½	A'g 27
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	A'g 26
70	43	Atlas Pow2¼e	*1	45¾	45¾	45¾	— 1
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	A'g 15
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 27
4⅛	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	28	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛

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14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	1	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ¼
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6	6	6	+ ¼
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
10¼	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	4½	4½	4½	A'g 26
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
18½	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1a	5	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅜
21¼	15½	Bayuk C 1⅓e	1	19½	19½	19½	A'g 27
25¼	20	Beat Cream 1a	5	25	25	25	A'g 25
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	83	83	83	A'g 25
8⅛	6¾	Beld-Hem .80	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	A'g 27
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	6	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	25	32	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅞
14	9⅞	Bent I L .77e	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	A'g 27
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	52	52	52	A'g 17
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	3	22¾	22	22¾	+ ⅜
66½	49½	Beth Stl 4½e	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	+ ¼
121	103	Beth Stl pf 7	1	110	110	110	
24	18¾	Bigelow-Sl1½e	1	23	23	23	A'g 22
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
7⅜	5⅛	Blaw-Knox¼e	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau½e	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 19
21⅛	13½	Boeing Air 1e	30	16¼	15⅞	16	+ ¼
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	1	31¾	31½	31¾	
17¼	13¼	Bond Str 1.60	4	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
21¼	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	6	21⅜	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
26	19¾	Borg-War .80e	17	25⅝	25	25	— ⅛
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 25
30⅝	25	Bower R B (3)	5	29	28¾	28¾	A'g 27
18½	15	Brewing C ½e	1	17½	17½	17½	+
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'p B1½e	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
19¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	3	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅜
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	29	29	29	+ ⅜
43	30	Bristol-M1½e	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ½
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 1
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 26
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	1	8	8	8	A'g 26
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	A'g 18
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾e	2	13	12¾	13	A'g 26
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E .30e	2	6½	6½	6½	
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅞	Budd Wh(⅓ee)	1	6	6	6	
15¾	11⅛	Buffalo 1.35e	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	A'g 27
26	16¼	Bullard Co 2	1	18	18	18	+ ½
25	19¼	Bulova Wat(2)	1	25	25	25	A'g 26
19¼	14⅛	Burlin M 1.40	3	18	18	18	
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	5	55¼	55¼	55¼	A'g 24
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add .45e	22	8⅛	8	8⅛	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	15	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
6¼	4⅞	Butler Bros	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
21½	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 26
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
15⅛	10	Byron J'k ¾e	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	A'g 21

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1⅓	2	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	A'g 27
51⅜	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	A'g 13
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
15½	11⅞	Camb Wk 3/4e	4	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
12½	9¼	Canada Dr .60	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
4⅞	3¾	Canadian Pac	25	4½	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	
2½	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
27¾	22½	Carpen S 1⅓e	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	A'g 26
3	2¼	Carrier-G .10e	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 25
72	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	2	68	68	68	A'g 25
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	1	35½	35½	35½	— ⅝
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	6	20	19⅜	20	+ ¼
8¼	6¼	Celotex Cp ½	1	6¾	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
23½	16	Cent Aq 1¾a	2	16	16	16	A'g 26
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅜	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 27
18	11	CenVioletta 1e	8	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
3¼	2	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 27
32⅜	27	Cero de P (4)	5	32	31½	31⅝	— ⅜
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 25
19	16	Chain Belt 3/4e	1	17	17	17	A'g 21
17	14⅜	Champ Pa 1/2e	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	A'g 18
8¼	5½	Checker Cab	1	6½	6½	6½	A'g 26
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	19	32½	32¼	32¼	
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	95¾	95¾	95¾	A'g 24
1⅜	⅝	Chi & E III	19	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛

1⅝	2¾	Chi&E III A	25	5¾	5½	5⅝	
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
13½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	22	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
6½	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼g	1	6	6	6	
17½	12	Chi Pn T 1⅓e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	47½	47½	47½	A'g 25
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	2	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	¾	¼	¾	A'g 24
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	½	½	½	
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	3	11⅛	11	11	A'g 27
13¾	11⅛	Chickasha (1)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	A'g 27
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	2	1¾	1¼	1¼	A'g 27
63⅞	43⅞	Chrysler 2¾e	15	58¾	58⅛	58⅛	+ ⅛
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	6	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
3	2⅞	City Stores	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
34½	28	Clark Eq 2¼e	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	A'g 25
29	22	Cleve G B ½e	5	26	25⅝	26	+1¼
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	1	38	38	38	A'g 27
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¼e	2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	A'g 27
80½	56½	Coca-Cola2¼e	1	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+ ⅝
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	A'g 15
15¼	11½	Colgate-P ½	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ¼
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	101	101	101	A'g 5
15½	10⅝	Collins & A	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel 1¼e	3	14	13⅞	13⅞	A'g 26
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .90e	2	12½	12½	12⅝	A'g 27
13½	8¾	Col Br B .60e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	A'g 25
1¾	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
54	32	Col G&E pfA 6	2	33	32¼	33	
8⅞	5½	Columbia Pict	3	6⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
31	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	31	31	31	A'g 21
75	51	Colum Carb 3e	1	75	75	75	A'g 14
23	16½	Coml Credit 3	7	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅜
101	91½	Coml C pf 4¼	2	98½	98½	98½	A'g 22
27⅜	20¼	Coml Inv Tr 3	6	27⅛	27⅛	27½	+ ⅜
105	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	104½	104½	104½	A'g 19
9¾	7¼	Coml Solv .30e	11	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
44½	21⅛	Com'th&South	31	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
23¾	17⅜	Com & Sou pf	8	24	23⅞	24	— ½
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	9	2½	2½	2½	
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	1	13⅛	15⅞	16⅛	A'g 27
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	6	16⅞	16½	16½	
113¾	93⅛	Cons Cig 1⅓g	1	9½	9½	9½	
7⅜	4½	Cons Cop .10e	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	5	13¼	13	13	— ¼
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	86	86	86	—1
⅛	⅜	Cons Film Ind	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 18
9	7	Cons F pf 7⅓k	7	7⅜	7	7	A'g 27
2½	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 18
6½	4⅝	Consol Oil ⅓	41	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
8¼	3¾	Cons RR Cu pf	2	4½	4½	4½	A'g 26
8	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	3	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
36	22	Consol'n-C pf	3	33	33	33	A'g 25
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	88	88	88	A'g 22
13½	11⅜	Container ¾e	6	12	12	12	A'g 27
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	2	3¼	2¾	2¾	A'g 14
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	91	91	91	A'g 14
28	21⅜	Cont Can (1e)	1	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ½
81¼	61⅜	Cont D F ⅜e	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	7	37½	37½	37½	— ⅛
24	17	Cont O Del (1)	8	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ¼
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel ½e	6	17¼	17	17	A'g 24
12½	8⅝	Cop'weld S .80	1	10	10	10	A'g 27
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	49½	49½	49½	Jul 29
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	3	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ¼
33⅛	21½	Coty Inc .15e	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	22	12	11½	11½	— ⅛
16	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	1	15½	15½	15½	A'g 27
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	A'g 21
19½	14¼	Crown C&S1⅓e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	A'g 27
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	2	35½	35⅜	35½	A'g 27
11⅞	10	Crown Zel (1)	5	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
36	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	5	26¾	26⅜	26¾	+ ⅛
79½	⅓	Crucible pf (5)	1	66	66	66	A'g 27
9	5	Cub-Am S 1⅓e	5	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
84¼	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	1	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	A'g 27

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

New York City Bonds			
21 3s 80	102½	102½	102½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	88	88	88
8	Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
1	Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	57	57	57
2	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¾	107¾	107¾
18	Am & For P 5s 2030	68½	68½	68½
1	AmIGChem 5½s 49	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
8	Am T&T 3s 5f	107¼	107	107¼
11	Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	101	101
15	Ang C Nitra deb 67	46	45¾	46
1	Arm Del 4s 55	105½	105½	105½
3	AT & SF 4s 95	110¾	110¾	110¾
3	AT & SF 4s 1905-55	104	104	104
3	Alt & Cha AL 5s 44	103¼	103¼	103¼
5	A C Line 1st 4½ 52	82	81½	81½
19	A C Line cts 4s 52	70	69½	69½
19	A C Line 4½s 64	63½	62⅞	63½
16	A C Line 5s 45	101¾	101½	101½
1	Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	32¾	32¾	32¾
3	Atl Refin 3s 53	103¾	103¾	103½
14	B & O 1st mtg 48 st	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
44	B & O 95 st A	29½	29¼	29⅜
10	B & O 95 st C	34	33¾	34
33	B & O 2000 st D	29½	29¼	29¼
13	B & O 96 st E	29½	29¼	29¼
61	B & O cv 260 st	24½	24	24
16	B & O 4s 48	58	57⅞	58
15	B & O PLE&WV 4s 51st	49	48⅞	49
1	B & O S W 50 st	41½	41½	41½
15	B & O T C 4s 59	46	46	46
3	Bell T Pa 5s 60 C	128¾	128¾	128¾
2	Beth Stl 3¼s 59	102½	102½	102½
16	Boston & Me 4½s 70	37	36½	37
2	Boston & Me 4s 60	70	69¾	69¾
12	Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	103	103	103
15	Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	79½	79½	79½
1	Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	94⅝	94⅝	84⅝
11	Buf R & P 57 st	38¾	35½	36⅝
1	Bush Term 5s 55	58¼	58¼	58¼
5	Bush T Bldg 5s 60	77	77	77
2	Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	112	112	112
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s51	108	108	108
1	Can Pac 4½s 60	88¼	88¼	88¼
2	Can Pac 4s perp	70½	170½	70½
2	Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	28	27½	27½
1	Cen of Ga 5s 59C	5½	5½	5½
61	Cen of Ga cn 2Ks 45	18¼	17⅞	18¼
2	Cen Ga Chat 4s 51	24	24	24
12	Cen Ga 1st2Ks 45	59	59	59
5	Cen New Eng 4s 61	69½	69¼	69¾
20	Cen Pac 5s 60	56	55¾	56
39	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	77¾	77¼	77¾
3	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49 reg	72½	72½	72½
30	Cen RR NJ 5s 87	18½	18¾	18½
3	Cen RR NJ 4s 87	17½	17⅜	17½
1	Certain-td 5½s 48	89½	89½	89½
6	Ch & O 3½s 96D	103¾	103⅝	103¾
109	Chi&Alt 3s 49	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝
2	CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	75	75	75
9	CB&Q 4½s 77	67	66¾	66¾
3	CB&Q gen 4s 58	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
5	Chi&Ill inc 5s 97	28½	28½	28½
2	ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
3	ChiGtWest 4s 88	66	66	66
10	Chi I&L 6s 66	7⅞	8⅛	8⅛
15	Chi I&L 5s 66	8½	8	8½
14½	CM&P&Pac 5s 75	14½	13⅞	14½
680	CM&P&P aj 5s 2000	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
5	CM&StP 4¾s 89P	42½	42½	42½
35	CM&StP 4½s 89C	42⅝	42	42⅝
26	CM&StP gen 4s 89	41½	41¼	41⅜
3	Chi&NW 6½s 36	38½	38⅛	38⅞
52	Chi&NW 5½s 2037	21½	21¼	21½
35	Chi&NW gn 5s 87	33¼	32½	33¼
28	Chi&NW 4¾s 87	32¾	32	32½
34	Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2	2	2
9	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	21¼	20¾	21¼
20	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	21½	21¼	21¼
12	Chi & NW 4s 87	32¼	31¾	32¼
15	Chi&NW4s 87st	32	32	32
7	Chi & NW 3½s 87	30½	30¾	30½
28	CRI & P 4½s 52A	18½	18¼	18½
125	CRI & P 4s 88	28⅝	28¼	28⅝
1	CRI & P 4s 88 reg	24¾	24¾	24¾
1	CRI & P 4s 88ct	28	28	28
71	CRI & P rfg 4s 34	15¼	15¼	15¼
10	Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	97¾	97¾	97¾
1	Ch & W Ind 4s 52	95¾	95¾	95¾
9	CCC&St L 4½s 77	48	47¾	48
18	Clev Un Term 5½s 72	76½	75½	76½
3	Clev UnTerm 5s 73	65	65	65
11	Clev Un Term 4½s 77	59⅞	59⅝	59⅞
45	Col & So 4½s 80	24⅝	24	24⅝
36	Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	93	92	92
644	Columbia G 5s 52 May	93	91¾	91¾
230	Columbia G 5s 1961	89	87¼	87¼
6	Coml Mack Inc 69ww	30½	30⅜	30½
3	Con Edis 3¼s 46	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2	Con Edis 3½s 65	104¾	104⅝	104¾
1	Conn'n Coal 5s 60	90¾	90¾	90¾
3	Consum Pow 3½s 70	110⅝	110⅝	110⅞
1	Consum Pow 3½s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
5	Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
8	Crane 3½s 80	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2	D & R G 4½s 36	19	19	19
8	D & R G 4s 36	19¼	19	19
5	D & R G West 5s 55	3¼	3¼	3¼
23	D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	2	1⅞	1⅞
7	D & R G West 5s 78	16¼	16¼	16¼
5	Del Ed 4s 65	112	112	112
4	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110⅛	110	110
2	El Paso & SW 5s 65	67	67	67
17	Erie 4½s 2015	50¾	50¼	50¼
4	Erie 4s 95	92	91½	91½
15	Fla E Cst 5s 74	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
15	Fla E Cst 4½s 59	70	70	70
1	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
3	Goodrich 4¼s 56	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	100½	100½	100½
7	Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	81½	81½	81½
3	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	96	96	96
18	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95¼	94⅞	95¼
1	Gulf M & N 5s 50	87¾	87¾	87¾
5	Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	53	53	53
1	Gulf St Stl 4s 61	102	102	102
8	Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	84	84	84
1	Hocking V 4½s 99	127	127	127
3	Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	102	102	102
24	Hudson Coal 5s6AA	42½	42	42½
13	Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44	44	44
97	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	18¼	18¼	18⅜
1	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101¾	102⅜	101⅜
1	Ill Cen 4s 52	48	48	48
2	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45¼	45	45
20	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45¼	44½	45
5	Ill Cen 3s 51	54⅞	54⅞	54⅝
5	Ill Cen Litch 3s 51	58	58	58
6	Ill Cen St L 3½s 51 reg	50	50	50
5	Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	62	62	62
148	Ill Cn W Line 4s 51 reg	58¼	58¼	58¼
25	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	49¾	49	49¾
2	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44⅞	44½	44½
1	Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	2¼	2¼	2¼
80	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	22	21¾	22
20	Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	20½	20½	20½
42	Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	20¾	19½	20⅝
27	Int Hdro El cv 6s 44	38¼	37⅜	37⅝
1	Int T&T 4½s 52	35	35	35
8	Int T&T 5s 55	58½	58	58½
1	James P&Cles 4s 59	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
97	KCR1S&Mem 4s 36	52⅜	52⅜	52¾
5	KCPS&M 4s 36 ct	51¾	51¾	51¾
22	K C South 5s 50	71½	71¼	71½
1	K C Term 4s 60	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1	Lac Gas 5½s 53	85½	85½	85½
10	Lautaro Nit inc 78	45½	45½	45½
1	Leh & N Y 4s 45	75¾	75¾	75¾
29	Lehign Val 5s 2003	36¾	36	36¼
5	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32¾	32¾	32¾
20	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30¼	29¾	30¼
1	Leh Val Term 5s 51	58½	58½	58½
1	Lou & Nash 5s 2003B	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
1	Louis & N 3½s 50 A	104¼	104¼	104¼
15	Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	33	33	33
1	MilSoarta&NW 4s 47	27¾	27¾	27¾
5	M&StL cn 5s 34 ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	5	4¾	5
8	MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	65½	65½	65½
38	MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	14½	14½	14½
185	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	14¾	14¼	14¼
43	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	35¾	35	35¼
10	M-K-Tex ai 5s 67	21	20¼	21
1	M-K-T 4½s 78	31¾	31⅝	31⅝
25	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	41	40½	40½
10	M-K-Tex 4s 62B	29¾	29½	29¾
31	Mo Pac 5s 64A	33¾	33	33½
322	Mo Pac 5s 77F	33⅝	32¾	33⅜
47	Mo Pac 5s 78 G	33⅝	33¼	33¼
63	Mo Pac 5s 80 H	33⅝	32⅞	33½
142	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	33⅝	32⅞	33⅜
3	Mo Pac gen 4s 78	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1	Mor & Essex 5s 55	38	38	38
10	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34⅞	34⅝	34¾
37	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	37	36¾	37
5	Mutual Fuel G 5s 47	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
4	Nash Cha & StL 4s 78	64	64	64
1	Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104½	104½	104½
3	Nat Enq RR 4s 45	66	66	66
8	N O Gt Nor 5s 83	76	76	76
1	N O Pub Sv 5s 55	107½	107½	107½
1	N Orl Term 4s 53	78	78	78
5	N O Tex & M 5½s 54	51⅝	51½	51½
9	NO Tex&M 5s 54	49⅞	49⅝	49⅞
10	NO TEX & M 4½s 56	46½	46½	46½
3	NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s 66	110½	110½	110½
49	NYC rfg 5s 2013	54	53	53¾
61	NYC 4½s 2013 A	48½	47¾	48⅜
66	NYC cn 4s 98	50½	49¾	50⅜
8	NYC 3½s 46	96⅞	96¾	96¾
76	NYC cv 3 s 52	60¾	59½	60⅜
2	NYC&HR 3½s 97	73½	73½	73½
10	NYC & HR 3½s 97 reg	69	69	69
1	NYC La Sh 3½s 98	52½	52½	52½
1	NYChi&StL 5½s 74 A	77½	77½	77½
3	NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63¾	63¾	63¾
6	NY Ch&StL 3½s 78	99⅜	99⅜	99⅝
1	NY Connect 3½s 65	100	100	100
1	NY Dock cv 5s 47	81	81	81
4	NY Dock Co 4s 51	62½	62½	62½
1	NY Lack&W 4s 73A	56	56	56
45	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	45¼	44⅜	45
148	NYNH&H 4½s 67	41	40⅝	40⅞
8	NYNH&H 4s 47	35½	35¾	35¾
29	NYNH&H 4s 55	36½	36	36¼
13	NYNH&H 4s 56	36¼	36	36¼
4	NYNH&H 4s 57	6¾	6⅜	6⅝
8	NYNH&H 3½s 47	33¾	33½	33¾
8	NYNH&H 3½s 54	34	33½	34
21	NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	34	33⅜	34
49	NY O&W rfg 4s 92	6¾	5⅞	6⅛
10	NY S&W gen 5s 40	11¼	11¼	11¼
10	NY S&W rfg 5s 37	35	35	35
8	NYS&O Pow 5s 55 A	111	110⅝	111
10	Norf&Sou cv5s2014	29½	29¼	29½
5	Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	103	103	103
60	Nor Pac 4s 2047	65½	64⅜	65
2	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
2	Nor Pac 4s 97	73	73	73
28	Nor Pob 3s 2047	42	41½	41⅞
4	Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Nor Sta Pow 3½s 64	110¼	110¼	110¼
4	Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
7	Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106½	106½	106½
1	Otis Stl1e 4½s 62A	100	100	100
5	Pac G&E 3½s 66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
3	Pac G&E 4s 64	113	113	113
2	Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	108	108	108
1	Para Bway 3s 55ct	86½	86½	86½
1	Para Pict 4s 56	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	Pen Co 4s 63	103¼	103¼	103¼
9	Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	106¼	106	106¼
1	Pen RR gen 5s 68	108½	108½	108½
2	Penn RR cn 4½s 60	119½	119½	119½
13	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101¾	101½	101¾
2	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	88½	88	88
5	Pen RR gen 4½s 81	97	97	97
4	Penn RR 4½s 84E	96½	96⅝	96⅝
3	Pen RR 3¾s 7 0	89½	89¼	89½
5	Peoria&East 4s 60	42	42	42
10	Pere Marq 5s 56	89¾	89¾	89¾
2	Pere Marq 4½s 80	61	61	61
5	Phelps Dodge 3⅜s 52	106¼	106¼	106½
3	Phila Co 4½s 61	97½	97½	97½
1	Phil Elec 3½s 67	111½	111½	111½
5	Phil El 3¾s 71	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
12	Pb Read C&I 6s 49	9¾	9½	9¾
14	Pb Read C&I 8s 73	30¾	30½	30¾
1	Philip Morris 3s 62	104	104	104
1	Philippine Ry 4s 37	2½	2½	2½
3	Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	97	97	97
2	Portl Gen E 4½s 60	84¾	84¾	84¾
2	Prov Sec 4s 57	6	6	6
2	Readg 4½s 97A	78½	78½	78½
1	Readg 4½s 97B	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
1	Republic Steel 4½s	101½	101½	101½
26	Rio Gr W West 1st	57½	56⅞	57½
56	Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	24⅞	24	24¾
10	RI Ark & La 4½s 34	15¾	15	15¾
28	Rila S F 5s 50B	17¾	17⅝	17¾
1	St L S F 5s 50ct	17	17	17
131	St L S F 4½s 78	17½	17½	17¼
73	St L SF 4½s 78ct	17	16⅞	17
223	St L S F 4s 50A	16¼	16	16
29	St L S F 4s 50A ct	15⅞	15½	15½
12	St L SW 5s 52	50½	50	50½
12	St L SW rfg 5s 90	27¾	27	27½
7	SCt L S W 1st 4s 89	82¾	82½	82¾
5	St L SW 2nd 4s 89	73¼	73½	73½
5	St P&KC Stl 4½s 41	11¼	11	11¼
78	Sea & A L cn 6s 45	10⅝	10¾	10⅜
6	Sea A L 6s 45 ct	9¾	9¾	9¾
5	Sea A L aj 5s 49	1½	1½	1½
27	Sea A L 4s 50 st	18	17¾	17¾
29	Sea AL rfg 4s 59	8¾	8¾	8½
12	Sea AlFla 6s 38A ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
5	Socony-Vac 3s 64	105½	105½	105½
1	So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	So Bell T&T 3s 79	106	106	106
19	Sou Pac 4½s 68	86	83¾	83⅝
23	Sou Pac 4½s 81	52⅞	52¼	52¾
25	So Pac 4½s 69	54	53½	53¾
23	So Pac rfg 4s 55	69	68⅝	69
21	So Pac cit 4s 49	63¾	63⅜	63¾
29	So Pac 3¾s 46	89¾	89½	89¾
12	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55½	54¾	55
5	So Pac SPTer 4s 50	84½	84¾	84½
1	South Ry 6½s 56	89	89	89
1	South Ry gen 6s 56	85	85	85
11	South Ry cn 5s 94	92½	92½	92½
27	South Ry gen 4s 58	65¾	65¼	65¾
1	So Ry 4s StL 51	86½	86½	86½
5	S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	111½	111½	111½
5	Stand Oil Cal 2¾s 66	102½	102½	102½
2	Stand Oil NJ 2½s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
7	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Studebaker cv 6 45	108¾	108¾	108¾
6	T RR A St L 4s 53	110⅝	110	110
1	T RR A St L 3¼s 76	102	102	102
10	Texark&FtSm5½s 50	85¾	85½	85½
5	Tex Corp 3s 65	104¾	104¾	104¾
15	Tex&Pac 5s 77B	64½	64	64½
20	Tex&Pac 5s 79C	64¾	64½	64¾
20	Tex&Pac 5s 80D	64⅞	64	64⅞
107	Third Ave aj 5s 60	17¾	17	17
25	Third Ave 4s 60	18¾	18½	18⅝
10	Un Pac 4s 47	108½	109¼	109⅝
1	Un Pac 3½s 80	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	79	79	79
6	Unit Drug 5s 53	96	95¾	96
5	U S Steel 1.80s 46	101	101	101
1	Un Stockyds 4½s 51	92	92	92
23	Utah P & L 5s 44	96½	96½	96½
9	Va & SW cn 5s 58	70	69¾	70
4	Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107¼	107⅜	107⅝
153	Wabash 4½s 81	32¼	31¾	31⅞
83	Wabash 4s 81	41	40¾	40¾
22	Wabash 4s 71	80¾	80	80¼
1	Warner Bros 6s 48	108¾	113¾	113¾
3	West Pen P 3½s 66	111½	111½	111½
5	West Shore 4s 2361	44¾	44¾	44¾
2	West Sh 4s 2361 reg	42¼	42	42
3	Westn Md 4s 52	87	86¾	86¾
2	WNYaPa gen 4s 43	101⅜	101⅜	101⅝
9	Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	34	33¾	34
16	Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	33¾	32¾	33½
5	Western Un 5s 51	84¾	84¾	84⅝
13	Western Un 5s 60	81½	80¾	81½
9	Western Un 4½s 50	83¾	83½	83½
10	West ElcMfg 2¼s 51	101	101	101
6	Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92¾	92¼	92¾
16	Wis Cen 4s 49	46⅝	46	46⅝
5	Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	16½	16½	16½
7	Young S&T cv 4s 48	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Young S&T 3¼s 60	99¼	99¼	99¼

Foreign Bonds

10	Argentine 4½s 48	93¼	93	93
2	Australia 5s 55	67¾	67¾	67¾
2	Australia 5s 57	68	68	68
5	Brazil 8s 41	31	31	31
4	Brazil 6½s 26-57	29¼	29¼	29¼
7	Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	29½	29½	29½
4	Canada 5s 52	101½	101⅜	101½
1	Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	16½	16½	16⅜
3	Colomb 3s 70	34½	34¾	34¾
2	Copenhag 5s 52	28¾	28¾	28¾
1	Copenhag 4½s 53	27	27	27
11	Mex 10 4s asd 45	7¼	6½	7¼
5	Panama 3¼s 94 A st	66¼	66¼	66¼
1	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
1	Rio de Jan 8s 46	15⅝	15¼	15¼
1	Rio de Jan 6½s 53	12½	12½	12½
2	Santa Fe (Prov) 4s 64	69½	69½	69½
16	Sao Paulo 8s 7s 40	83	83	83
9	Sao Paulo St 6s 68	30	30	30
1	Urug aj 3¾s 4s 4½s 78	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
9	Urug 4½s 4¾s 78	58¾	58	58

Total today:, 7,467,800; previous day, 9,-872,000; week ago, 8,510,100; year ago, 5,-471,000; two years ago, 5,558,700; Jan. 1 to date, 1,380,118,900; year ago, 1,425,410,875; two years ago, 1,021,405,325.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Interim				
Cluett Peabody	50c	..	Sep. 25	Sep. 11
Increased				
St. Jos So B&dSoRy	75c	S	Sep. 1	Aug. 19
Accumulated				
Am Loco Co pf	$1.75	..	Sep. 24	Sep. 8
Byers (A M) Co pf	$1.75	..	Sep. 14	Sep. 3
Clinchfield Coal pf	$14	..	Sep. 10	Sep. 3
East Gas & F 6 pf	75c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Irregular				
Brach (E J) & Sons	25c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 12
Ewa Plantation Co	30c	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 5
Gt Lakes Tow 7 non-cum pf	$3.50	..	Sep. 10	Aug. 31
Interlake SS Co	90c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 12
Lehigh & Wilkes-B	$2.25	..	Sep. 22	Sep. 1
Monroe Auto Eq	15c	..	Sep. 10	Sep. 1
Mueller Brass Co	25c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 18
Ohio Seamless Tube	40c	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 5
U S Tck Lines of Del	15c	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Reduced				
Am Meter Co	25c	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 28
Bower R Bearing	50c	..	Sep. 19	Sep. 8
Regular				
Abbott Lab	40c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Do 4 cum pf	$1	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Am Gen Ins (Houston)	25c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 8
Andes Cop M	25c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 11
Avondale Mills	7c	..	Aug. 1	July 15
Do	7c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Do	7c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Blk & Decker Mfg	40c	Q	Sep. 23	Sep. 10
Bright (TG) & Co	6		$1.50 Q	Sep. 15 Aug. 31
British - American Tob Amer dep rec for 5 pf (bearer)	2½%	..	Oct. 7	Sep. 1
Brown & Sharpe Mfg			$1.50 Q	Sep. 10 Aug. 29
Clark Cont	25c	..	Sep. 14	Sep. 4
Cluett, Peabody & Co Inc 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 18
Comi Credit Co	75c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 10
Do 4¼ cv pf	$1.06¼	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 10
Consumers P $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Do $4.50 pf	$1.12½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Dun & Bradst $6 uf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 18
E G&F 4½ pr pf	$1.12½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Eversharp, Inc.	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 22
Gen Ry Signal	25c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Girdler Corp	25c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 4
Hamilton Cot Co Ltd	10c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do 52 conv pf	30c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Honolulu Gas	30c	..	Sep. 21	Sep. 12
Indianapolis P & L Co. 5¼ cum pf	$1.31¼	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 18
Intl Silver Co. 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 17
Jamaica Wat Sup Co50c		Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Do $5 pf "A"	$1.25	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Leonard Ref	5c	..	Sep. 21	Sep. 10
Lima Loco Wks	50c	..	Sep. 26	Sep. 12
Lindsay Lt and Chemical Co 7 pf	17½c	Q	Sep. 12	Sep. 5
Mani Agri Co	25c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 25
McCrory Stores	35c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 18
Natl Cyl Gas	20c	..	Sep. 25	Sep. 10
Natl Dairy Prod	20c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 8
Nat Oil Prod	25c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 21
Nat Steel Car	50c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
N. Y. City Omnibus	50c	..	Sep. 25	Sep. 18
New York, Lackawanna & Western Ry	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 4
Newark Tel Co.6pf$1.50		Q	Oct. 10	Sep. 30
Omaha Sugar Co,Ltd18c		..	Sep. 15	Sep. 5
Ohio Seamless Tube Co, prior pref	43¾c	Q	Sep. 19	Sep. 10
Omnibus Corp pf	$2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep.

MASSACHUSETTS

BROCKTON (Continued)

Storey & Co
READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
ANNUAL
AUGUST SALE of FURS
A Superb Collection of the Finest to be Had
128 MAIN STREET, BROCKTON, MASS.

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Barnaby Florists
Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St.

Beaconsfield Laundries
ASP. 8840
Launderers and Cleansers to Discriminating People

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Trowbridge 5226, 9-11 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Air-Plane and Boat Models and Supplies
JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING
KENNEY'S JEWELRY and GIFT SHOP
844 Mass. Ave. Phone Tro. 3636

It's Salad Time!
Salad Greens
Lobsters
EGAN'S MARKET
221 Concord Ave. Kir. 9300

Connections to All Boats and Trains
ARMSTRONG TRANSFER EX. CO.
271 Albany Street Liberty 7400
1400 Mass. Ave. Kirkland 8188
HARVARD SQUARE

RUSSELL R. CAMERON
Picnic supplies, charcoal grills, steak broilers, charcoal briquets and
GOOD LUCK
Jar Rubbers
26 BRATTLE ST. TRO. 6760

DEDHAM

Marshall's
Now Owned and Operated by
C. B. GOODWIN
Offer Home Cooked Foods at Their Best
559 High St. Dedham 0121

FALL RIVER

Cherry & Webb's
Now Going On!!...
Back-to-School Sales
Third Floor
McWhirr's
Fall River's Largest Department Store
Established 1877

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New Hamilton Watches
$44.00 up (tax included)
RICE & CO.
Finer Diamonds F. W. RICE Silver
350 MAIN STREET

Leisure
THE FLORIST
5 Putnam Street Tel. 848

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meats Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
North Leominster
Milk Deliveries Every Other Day. Cream, Eggs

Dress Up for Fall
Wear George Bros. Shoes
New Fall Styles
$4.00 - $5.00 - $6.00
GEORGE BROS.
386 MAIN STREET

FITCHBURG (Continued)

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

Watson's Market
for Quality and Service
214 PEARL STREET TEL. 2946

helen's
Back to School Needs
Pajamas—Robes—Undies—Hosiery
—AND an unusual line of Costume Jewelry
381 MAIN STREET

New Fall Dresses in Wool and Silk Crepe.
Cloth and Fur Coats
Men's Suits, Coats and Furnishings
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main Street

NEW FALL MILLINERY
in Gorgeous Colors and Distinctive Styles.
A Hat for Every Type
Conservative or Ultra
All Headsizes
SPILLANE MILLINERY
550 MAIN STREET

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
Interior Designer
98 Merrimack Street Tel. 5472

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
D. J. ATWOOD, Grocer
421 MAIN STREET TEL. 980

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
Your car needs attention more than ever during short periods of operation.
GREEN & DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310
Mobilgas

Console Radios
Record Player Combinations
Table Models from $12.95 up
W. H. CRANTON TIRE CO.
14 Water Street Tel. 248

HOLYOKE

Pick Your Favorite Styles Here!
Smart, New Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
320 PARK STREET

A. T. GALLUP, Inc.
Men's Clothing
302 High St., Holyoke, Mass.

LAWRENCE

WEINER'S
42nd August Sale of Furs
Guaranteed savings of at least 20%
276 Essex Street

LAWRENCE (Continued)

Buy Your Fur Coat in Our AUGUST FUR SALE
Furs of long-enduring beauty at tremendous savings
Cherry & Webb's

For School Opening
SWEATERS, KNICKERS
LONG PANTS
Earlington's SWEATERS
490 ESSEX ST. LAWRENCE MASS.

LEXINGTON

Our Anniversary Gift to You
FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS
A 10c War Stamp with every garment dry cleansed Aug. 28-Sept. 3
CRAFT CLEANSERS
"Where Cleansing Is an Art"
1702 Mass. Ave.

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

Bateman's
1785 Massachusetts Ave., Lexington, Mass.
Completely Ready Now for School Opening September 9th
The most complete lines we've ever shown for both boys and girls.

THE PAUL REVERE SHOP
1837 MASS. AVENUE
CLEARANCE SALE
Of a Few-of-a-kind Gifts to make room for Fall Merchandise
The Store with the Blue Awning

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A G POLLARD COMPANY
Last Days
August Furniture Sale
Savings of 10 to 50%
LOWELL, MASS.

CHERRY & WEBB'S
August Fur Sale
LOWELL, MASS.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

Back to School Cleaning
"SANITONE"
HIGHLAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
109 Central St. 345 Westford St.
278 Bridge St. 345 Broadway
LOWELL, MASS.

LYNN

Back-to-School
in
SMART FASHIONS
from
T. W. ROGERS CO
UNION STREET

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

LYNN (Continued)

Chatham Duraloom Extra Large Blankets
Full weight, 4 pounds. Wide ribbon binding. Colors: Dusty rose, blue, cedar, and dubonnet.
Reg. $4.98 $3.98 Each
A REAL VALUE!
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUY WAR BONDS FIRST
Then Buy Your
Winter Coat
in the
August Sale
at Gordon's Woman's Shop
183 Pleasant Street, Malden Malden 5868

JOSLIN'S
August Sale of Fine Furs
An economy investment in Fashion, Comfort, Wardrobe versatility. Buy Now . . Many Values Cannot Be Duplicated.

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS and STAMPS
MIDDLESEX COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
Cambridge • Everett • Malden • Stoneham
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

BACK TO SCHOOL AND BACK TO
B & S CHILDREN'S BAZAAR
where you will find a complete selection of
Boys' and Girls' Wearing Apparel
99 PLEASANT STREET, MALDEN

LOUIS KLANE'S SHOES
61 Pleasant Street
Back-to-School Shoe
S-A-L-E
Shoes for Kindergarten to College
AA to E Widths
Fitted by X-Ray Modest Prices

MEDFORD

Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
Shoes with style that fit and are dependable
547 MAIN STREET

Williams Insurance Agency
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, Jr.
Insurance—Real Estate
437 Main St., Next to Melrose Theatre
Tel. Mel 4500

Flowers for Every Occasion
Say it with Flowers
Melrose Florist Co.
PHONE MEL. 1628 • 245 W. WYOMING

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H. GOSS

PHONE YOUR ORDERS
MEL. 4200-1-2-3
ANDREWS' MARKET
Phone Orders Friday for Early Saturday Delivery. 510 Main St.

Go Back to School
with a
Fresh New Outfit
from
PRIOR
The Haberdasher
517 MAIN STREET

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEWBURYPORT

NEW BEDFORD STEAM DYE HOUSE
A. H. BENNETT, Proprietor
Cleaners and dyers with a reputation for good work and service since 1886.
43-45 Hunter Street Phone 6-8262

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

ENJOY THE FOODS AT
Gulf Hill Parlors
LUNCHEONS—DINNERS
AFTERNOON TEA
Delicious Fancy Pastries
596 Pleasant St. (Opp. the Library)
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
SWANSEA STATION—
Route 6, Providence Highway
MATTAPOISETT STATION
Route 6, Cape Highway
Ice Cream, all flavors—Sandwiches
Open April until October

Gulf Hill Dairy
Dairy Lunch Room
Open All Year
GRADE A MILK
BUTTERMILK
HEAVY CREAM
ICE CREAM
GULF RD., SOUTH DARTMOUTH, MASS.

TABER'S, Inc.
Central Market & Grocery
B&M BAKED BEANS
Choice Meats
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
Bakery Specials
For over fifty years we have served Greater New Bedford
254-258 Union Street
Established 1887 George S. Taber, Prop.

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Name tapes, personal stationery, fountain pens for school opening. Personal Christmas cards, magazine subscriptions. All parcels must be mailed early in October to men and women in the service overseas. May Hutchinson's help you plan?
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LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
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Special Attention to Party Work
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Visit our
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for
BACK TO SCHOOL CLOTHES
Our College Board of Students is able to help you in many ways
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The AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD
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Visit our Varsity Shop, Boys' and Luggage Departments
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Granite 8100-8101
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Straightening Frames
Complete "Bear" Equipment. Upholstery
Complete Refinishing Department
KARL A. KARJALAINEN
23 GREENWOOD AV., WOLLASTON, MASS.

Returning to Learning
lots and lots of style-worthy ideas to make Back-to-School a better dressed, smarter occasion.
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FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
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17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed, and delivered to your home.
Telephone Stoneham 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

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JEWELERS
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Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE KIDDIE SHOPPE
14 College Ave., Davis Sq. Som 9055

Back to School
We are well stocked to meet your every need, in the latest fall styles.
Air-conditioned for your comfort.
MOORE PRINTING CO., Inc.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

Star Market Co.
LOWEST PRICES EVERY DAY!
It makes no difference what day you choose to shop—we have the lowest prices every single day of the week!
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Office Dial 8611
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Crossword Quiz Answers

P	O	P	E		H	A	T		V	A	S	E
O	R	I	E	L		V		F	I	G	H	T
O	M	E	N		C	A	T		A	R	A	M
N	O	D		C	O	L	O	N		A	D	A
	L		A	U	S	O	N	I	A		O	
C	U	B	I	T		N		C	R	O	W	S
O			S	L	Y		T	O	M			P
W	I	L	L	A		C		L	O	R	N	A
	C		E	S	C	O	L	A	R		A	
L	A	P		S	A	M	O	S		A	P	T
E	R	I	S		P	E	W		G	I	L	A
T	U	P	E	K		D		M	I	D	E	R
O	S	S	A		N	Y	M		B	A	S	S

MASSACHUSETTS

STONEHAM

Wood & Metal Furniture Co.
EARLE G. STEELE, Proprietor
"Good Furniture to Homes and Hotels Since 1914"
READING REA. 1450

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Buy Direct from the Maker
Save Money on Your
SUITS, TOPCOATS, OVERCOATS
Nasher Manufacturing Company
On Cushing St., near Stoughton Sq. Stoughton, Mass. Just off Routes 27 and 138
Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

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"The store where friends meet friends"
Back-to-School Dresses
Sizes 3 to 16, 1.98-2.25
So many styles to choose from
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Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

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Star Market Co.
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Every nationally-known brand at its lowest possible price!
24 MT. AUBURN ST. WAT. 3000

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COAL • COKE • WOOD • FUEL OILS
LUMBER • BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINT • GASOLINE • GRAIN
FERTILIZER
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Tel. Winchester 1533-W

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Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

European Local Classified

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WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms, 10 Cowper Road.

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H LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object 21 Bulstrode Ave. Hounslow Tel. Hounslow 0264

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SALISBURY — Companion-housekeeper (exempt military service), all duties, 1 adult, business; adaptable person will find every consideration; live out. Mrs. Sutherland, 71, New St., Salisbury 3717.

SALISBURY—Fully qualified assistant (exempt military service), court hairdresser, beauty specialist; state qualifications, etc. Sutherland, 71, New St., Salisbury 3717.

BEDFORD—Domestic help (exempt military service), live in or out; good plain cooking essential; 2 adults in family; good home, own comfortable room; good wages, good outings. MRS. HEAD, 53, Chaucer Road.

KENT, ROCHESTER—Lady (exempt military service) required run small guest house and do cooking; help given for bedrooms, table, etc. Box W-1690, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

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COACHING, Examinations, Modern Languages a speciality, Translations, R. O. Gercke, P. I. L., 53, Woodstone Ave., Stoneleigh, Ewell, Surrey. (Ewell 1240)

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DEVON or CORNWALL—Small cottage required (partly furnished if possible) by lady on or near farm or market garden, where she can help on the land; accustomed to hard work. Box W-1688, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

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send it to
Brooks'
ARGYLE ST., BATH

BIRMINGHAM

TAILORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
A. B. SEAR, Ltd.
39 CARRS LANE, BIRMINGHAM

BOURNEMOUTH

COLLENET & CO.
13 THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2010

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J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
8 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole

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BRIGHTON HAILSHAM
HASTINGS BOSCOMBE
TUNBRIDGE WELLS SOUTHAMPTON
EASTBOURNE WEYMOUTH
LEWES BATH
TEOVIL WINCHESTER

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. 626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe. 1, Catherine Street, Salisbury. 348, High St., Exeter. 38, 42, 44, South St., Worthing

Jarrauds
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6780—6781

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BOSCOMBE
Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
837-839 Christchurch Road
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RELIANCE LAUNDRY, Ltd.
Paisley Road
Phone Southbourne 186
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High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
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TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

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97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
82 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD, PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS LTD
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5002

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Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24488
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 26787

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Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
234 High Street, Bromley
For Best Quality
COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE, CORN SEEDS and FERTILIZERS
Also at 47 Chatterton Road and Oakley Road, Bromley Common
Phone Ravensbourne 0388

PARSONS of Bromley
LIMITED
42 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Boys' and Gentlemen's HOSIERS and Outfitters
PHONE RAV. 0302
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For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
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GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham
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Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
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Quality—Value—Service

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PHONE CAMBERLEY 1375 (three lines)
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St. Mary's Works, Frimley Road

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Consult us for Electrical Supplies and Installations
RADIO AND GRAMOPHONE SPECIALISTS
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With pleasing speed
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IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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23 and 25 Clarence Street
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Furniture • Linens • Fashions
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93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733
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The Best Obtainable
COALS and BOILER FUELS
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Phone Croydon 1289
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The People's Drapers
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Foot Fitting Specialist
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Come to
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THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
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POOLE and District
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BABIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR
Go to
SHINNERS LTD.
SUTTON
F. BUCKLEY
High Class Baker and Pastry Cook
37, Upper High St., EPSOM
1, Church Parade, High Street, BANSTEAD
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of
Millinery, Gloves, Hosiery and Lingerie
are now being shown at
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High-Class Gem Work
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WHITSTABLE
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Fashion Specialists
Ladies' Outer Wear

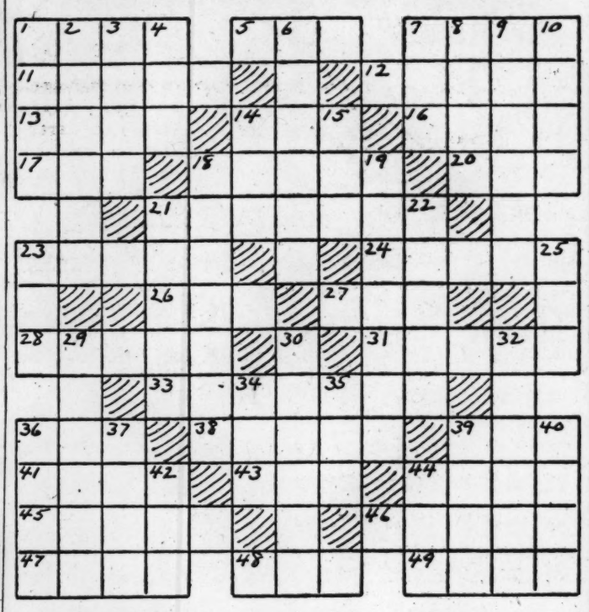
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What English poet translated Homer?
5—A chapeau is what?
7—If you saw a murrhine at a museum, it would be what?
11—Bay window is what?
12—If you emulated Timoleon, would you paint, fight, or write?
13—What is a foretoken?
14—What animal was greatly esteemed by the ancient Egyptians?
16—Inishmore is largest island of what group?
17—Who sailed with two companions in a wooden shoe?
18—What is singular of "cola"?
20—What is a city of Oklahoma?
21—What is a poetic name of Italy?
23—What is an English measure of 18 inches?
24—Sharp-Beak is whose wife in beast epic of "Reynard the Fox"?
26—Crafty.
27—What is a river of Soviet Russia, Asia?
28—What is first name of Miss Cather, American novelist?
31—What is first name of R. D. Blackmore's best-known heroine?
33—What is a large rough-scaled mackerel-like fish highly prized for food?
36—Lappet.
38—What is an island off western coast of Asia Minor?
39—Ready.
41—Who was Greek goddess of discord?
43—Church bench is what?
44—What is a river of New Mexico and Arizona?
45—What is an Eskimo summerhouse made of material other than snow?
46—Who appears in mythological cycle of Irish tales as king of the fairies?
47—The Titans lived near what mountain?
48—Who is a follower of Falstaff in two of Shakespeare's plays?
49—What kind of fish is a calicoback?

Down

1—What is any of several East Indian trees?
2—What is mosaic gold?
3—How are daisies described in "Love's Labour's Lost"?
4—What is an Anglo-Irish diminutive suffix?
6—What is an ocean island of medieval romance?
7—By way of.
8—Where is the Taj Mahal?
9—Who "is very, very like me from the heels up to the head"?
10—What heating vessel gets its name from a volcano?
14—What variety of lettuce is named for an island in Aegean Sea?
15—What is a measure of weight?
18—What is a sword used by sailors on war vessels?
19—A man's name.
21—What is a passage into which pews of a church open?
22—What is clothing worn to protect one's person in battle?
23—What is a female elephant called?
25—Mineral spring.
29—What mythical character was fitted with wax wings?
30—Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew" is what?
32—What city would you visit to see Farnese Bull?
34—What is a size of writing paper?
35—Not high.
36—Who was mother of Apollo and Artemis?
37—What are segments forming surface of a pineapple?
39—What is one of longest of all operas?
40—Sailors.
42—Ocean.
44—What is a familiar name for a cat?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

What "Flexible Glass" Is?

Glass is not usually considered to be flexible at all, as "brittle as glass" being a familiar simile. However, it is possible to manufacture special "tough" kinds of glass which may be bent without breaking. Diving springboards actually have been made from glass.

The "flexible glass" however, which you may have seen, or worn, as suspenders or belts, is not glass. It is, rather, a member of the great family of modern plastics.

This plastic is transparent and glass-like in appearance and has flexibility; elasticity (it can be stretched to more than twice its original size); resistance to wear, water, acids, perspiration, oil, and many other chemicals; it does not shrink; and it may be manufactured in rich hues of sapphire, emerald, amber, garnet, etc., as well as in black and crystal clear.

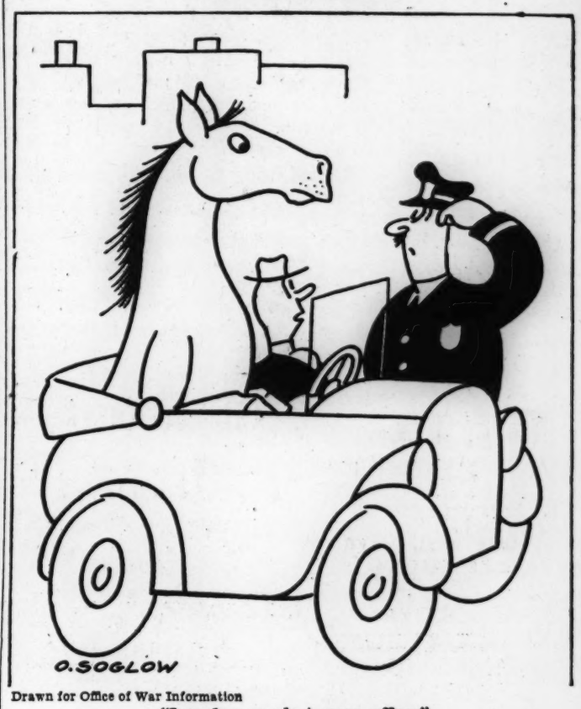
It is quite tough; it is odorless and tasteless; and it will not crack or scuff. These qualifications are responsible for the manufacture of "glass" slippers for the up-to-date Cinderella, combining foot protection and beauty of design and color with sandal-like transparency where desired. The fact that this material stretches slowly and gradually and returns to its original shape in the same way, would seem to offer new perfection in individual foot-fitting comfort in shoes. And its scuffless character should make it a logical material for consideration in connection with toe-caps for children's shoes.

Vinyl resins (the class of plastics to which flexible glass belongs) are non-conductors of electricity. Consequently, they find important industrial applications in the insulating of electric wires. Other industrial applications include their use in the making of luggage, hand bags, novelties, slide rules, discs for electrical transcriptions, tank plating, floor tile, textile sizing, making "starchless" collars, lining food cans, and use as flexible elastic center sheets for laminated safety glass.—W. P. Keasbey

Daily Quotation

The secret of happiness is not in doing what one likes, but in liking what one has to do.—JAMES M. BARRIE

Just for Fun



Drawn for Office of War Information
"I used up my last spare, officer"

Britain's Youth Works

Even boys and girls are mobilized in Britain. Seven out of every 10 between the ages of 14 and 17 are doing war work.

A Verse for Today . . .

Behold, God exalteth by his power: who teacheth like him?—JOB 36:22

In Secret

Franz Liszt was a deeply charitable man, but disliked ostentatious giving. Once when he was visiting the home of an acquaintance in Vienna, a woman called to receive a sum of money which was contributed for the support of herself and her small children. She was the widow of a painter to whom a number of brother artists were giving regular contributions.

Aware of Liszt's charitable nature, his host encouraged the woman to relate her many pressing needs, hoping that the great pianist would thereby be influenced to offer some assistance. But Liszt appeared strangely indifferent, hearing the woman out in silence and offering nothing.

A few days later the widow reappeared, her face beaming with happiness. For there had come to her in a mysterious manner a complete new outfit of clothing for herself and each of her children, while her kitchen and cellar had been filled with everything they would require for the coming winter.

Liszt's host went at once to the tradesmen who had delivered the merchandise to the widow and made discreet inquiries. The proprietress of a certain small family hotel, they said, had made all the purchases. Then he repaired to the hotel and examined the register, and there found the name he expected—Franz Liszt!

Baku Oil

Russia developed the oil output of Baku, Caspian seaport, from nine million tons in 1920 to 30 million tons in 1940.

In Lighter Vein

His Difficulty

At a recent army medical examination, the oculist asked a recruit to read the top line of a test card which ran:

H V B Q I B T F K Z

After a silence of several seconds, the oculist asked impatiently, "Surely you must be able to read letters of that size?"

"Sure, I can see the letters," answered the recruit. "But I can't pronounce those foreign words."—Quote.

Needs an Expert

A woman called the Akron Beacon Journal the other day for a photographer—at once.

"I want you," she said, "to take a picture for me out here. I want to enter it in your snapshot contest."

The Beacon Journal has been running the annual Eastman contest. The person who answered the call was somewhat shaken by the remark, but summoned strength to say: "But, lady, you're supposed to take those pictures yourself."

"Yes, I know," she said, "but I thought one of your men could do a much better job."—Editor & Publisher.

Brevities

Detroit News: Then there's the type who begins the anecdote when the elevator is 11 feet from your floor.

Wall Street Journal: Washington, this fellow says, is like a log floating down the river with 200,000 ants riding on it—each one thinking he's steering.

FACTS & FIGURES
COVERED WAGONS WERE OFTEN MADE IN ROWBOAT-LIKE SHAPES SO THAT THE WAGON BODIES COULD FLOAT ACROSS STREAMS
THIRTY-SIX INCHES IS THE APPROXIMATE MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL OF THE WORLD
K. PARRIS
IT'S A FACT
TWO 25 CENT WAR STAMPS WILL BUY TWELVE YDS OF BARBED WIRE.
A TON OF FRESH PEAS WEIGHS APPROXIMATELY 350 POUNDS WHEN DEHYDRATED.

NEWS ITEM— SUGAR COATED STEEL IS ONE OF THE LATEST PRODUCTS OF RESEARCH—IT IMPROVES THE SURFACE OF THE STEEL.

NO WONDER I GET ONLY ONE LUMP IN THE MORNING
THIS BRIDGE BEING SUGAR COATED BY THE GRANULATED SUGAR CO.
TANK FACTORY
THERE'S OLD SWEET-TOOTH STEVE SABOTAGING OUR TANKS AGAIN
HE RAN OUT OF SUGAR AT HOME SO HE BRINGS HIS WIFE'S COOKIES OVER HERE
GUN FACTORY CAUTION SUGAR COATING MEN AT WORK
SUGAR
COOKIES
FOREMAN, COULDN'T WE DUNK THE ENDS IN SUGAR?
YOU KNOW YOU CAN CATCH MORE FLIES WITH SUGAR THAN VINEGAR
FOR HITLER
FOR HIROHITO
WE'VE JOINED THE 10% CLUB HAVE YOU?
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Finis*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Still Insist—!*

By RODGERS

"Oh-hum!" I wagged to Sponge, "This is a grand day!"
"Our bones are safe and sound, everyone's happy--"
"And pretty soon school will open-cold weather will descend upon us and you will be fussing about a Christmas present for the Boss!" she interrupted-
"Well, I still insist it's a grand day, today!" I told her-
GR-R
And, as far as I'm concerned, that settled that!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Imagine Our Embarrassment*

By THE HAGERS

"Let's sneak up on our 'spy,'" said Ted. "You must have evidence, I've read."

The duck sat calmly in his boat; Of our approach he took no note.

Ted grasped the bow and bellowed, "Halt!" The poor duck turned a somersault.

And, from the rowboat's leaky floor, Professor Widgeon groaned, "What for?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

War in Time and Space

Anyone who wants to understand this war must look not only to the underlying mental conflict behind the fronts where men and machines fight, but also to the long-range strategic situation behind the day-to-day news. Today reports from most of the fronts—from the Solomon Islands, Russia, China, Europe, from the air and shipping lanes—are good. But they should be kept in perspective.

Withdrawal of the Japanese force which tried to retake the Solomons strengthens the hope that the American sea-air offensive in that area can be continued. But the Japanese landing at Milne Bay indicates that the enemy is also still able to push forward close to Australia. Moreover, considering the demands on American strength elsewhere it is not clear that the United States can or should at this time throw into the South Pacific the forces required to mount a major offensive.

Many observers think that a more direct attack on Japan's home bases and the supply lines bottlenecked near Formosa offers a better promise than the slow rolling up of enemy forces now entrenched on a thousand islands of the South Pacific. For such a direct attack there is much hope in the news from China. Not only have Chiang Kai-shek's armies cleared the Japanese from more than a hundred miles of the vital Kiangsi railway; they are at the gates of Chuhsien and within reach of airports from which Japan can be regularly and heavily bombed.

The peoples of the United Nations are bound to be cheered also by the news that Germany is being bombed from both sides, with the Russians raiding as far west as Berlin. Russian bombs raining on Danzig recall the days just three years ago when some people thought the threat of war arose merely over possession of that city! But welcome as are reports that Russia can bomb Germany, one cannot but wonder if such raids can possibly be as effective as attacks on the Nazi supply lines near Stalingrad.

The same question must apply to the American sortie over Rotterdam and to RAF sweeps across the Channel. Unless there is going to be a second front in the West very soon some of those Flying Fortresses ought to go to Russia. For the really critical theater of the war is now along the Volga. If Hitler should reach it before December Russia would be virtually cut in two. The Nazis might then be able to immobilize the rest of the Russian front and take the winter for cleaning up the Caucasus and sweeping through the Middle East.

Russian successes around Rzhev do not remove that danger. Any fighting which keeps the Germans engaged and eats into their strength aids the overall Allied cause, but Rzhev is not a second front. News which hasn't reached the headlines but may have far more long-range promise than any spectacular air raid or Allied victory on a short salient is the drop in marine insurance rates. This reflects recent progress in meeting the U-boat challenge. Coupled with the fact that in July for the first time since February more ships were built than the submarines sank, it is something to cheer about.

But the cheers may well be restrained until we have evidence that it is a permanent turn in the vital battle of the shipping lanes and that the Russians are going to hold the Volga.

This Is the Army, Mr. Jones

Hit show of the summer has been Irving Berlin's "This Is the Army." Already the impresario has turned over $500,000 to Army Emergency Relief. By the time the run is concluded, and counting in movie rights, song royalties, and other by-products of a successful musical, the total may run above a million.

Of course, this is laudable. Appreciation is due Mr. Berlin, to the men of the Army, who regardless of their civilian professional status now work for Army pay, and all others who have helped in keeping costs to a minimum so returns to the relief fund would be greater.

However, "This Is the Army" is rendering service of less tangible but wider sphere than as simply a vehicle for money raising. The lively tunes, which are now reaching the radio, and the over-all sense of jollity inherent in the spectacle of a group of boys in khaki sweeping all before them in the glamorous precincts of Broadway, combine to give the war a mite of lift. It blunts the edge of something that tries to be too constantly, too grimly, with us.

Why Hesitate?

President Conant of Harvard advocated some months ago that the Government subsidize college students in order to provide the armed forces with sufficient officer material. Washington sources now indicate that the War Manpower Commission is considering the proposal in terms of direct money grants to needy, able students who would not otherwise be able to continue with their education.

Aside from the "democratizing" feature of the plan and the help it would be to the colleges anticipating a 30 per cent drop in enrollment this fall, why should there be any hesitation over $10,000,000 or so that will be a direct contribution to the winning of the war?

During World War One, the Government created the Students' Army Training Corps and Students' Navy Training Corps which enrolled some 185,000 students in the fall of 1918. The students were given pay and service uniforms. They drilled daily on the college campuses. Since this is a different type war, the proposed plan is different, and in the opinion of many educators, more practical.

The contemplated program will affect 1,800 colleges and universities with an enrollment of 600,000 men. The students will take subjects leading to specialized military fields; the subjects will count toward graduation. There are many thousands of mentally superior high school graduates of 18 and 19 who cannot get more education without Federal assistance. Many of them are potentially valuable leaders.

Rationing the Army and Navy

It is probable that the word "priorities," a familiar to our wartime lexicon for the past two years, will now pass into disuse, and the word "allocation" largely take its place. Donald Nelson has taken a step, and a wise one, in this direction by lifting priority powers from Army and Navy procurement officers and centralizing this authority in the War Production Board.

There is a more than subtle delineation in the words. "Priorities" assumes there is a large mass of raw materials available and all that is necessary is for the users of these materials to be graded according to urgency. "Allocations" implies that a limited quantity of materials are carefully inventoried, and that a sufficient amount is allocated with the granting of the order.

Thus, instead of a manufacturer being given an order by a procurement officer, and with it a slip of paper that entitled him to participate in the free-for-all quest for materials, he will, when the plan becomes fully effective, be given an order and simultaneously a definite ration of materials.

In theory, the priority system had advantages. It was speedier than the tighter allocations control. It left much to the initiative of both the manufacturer and his supplier to find and deliver goods; and in a sprawling economy, with unexpected and unlisted reservoirs, this was good. But it proved disorderly. Some plants were good scramblers and were getting more materials than they needed, so were, in effect, hoarding. Others were closing down because of shortages.

Furthermore, priorities left a gap between the cooperative efforts of the various procurement officers. They were buying independently without means of knowing what inroads other branches were making on the available materials. Apparently, this gap was insufficiently filled by the War Production Board.

It is this gap which Mr. Nelson is now striving to fill by routing material allocations from all the services through his office. This is a step in the right direction. It indicates Mr. Nelson is heeding the demand that he apply more aggressive direction to the war production job.

But it will be impossible for the WPB to police every contract and every allocation. The willing cooperation of all is required. When instances are noted of municipalities using vital iron for fences, and greatly needed sheet metal instead of paint, paper, or other material, for dimout covers on street lights, and when citizens still demand non-essential goods requiring needed materials, the cycle of wisely using our available resources to the most effective end is not complete.

People who object to Japanese prints and German music should remember how Hitler burned "objectionable" books—and be ashamed of themselves.

The youngsters out at the tennis club complain that no one can win with those new "Victory Balls."

Our Readers Say—

"Wanted in America: Tolerance"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The need for tolerance in America, as expressed in a recent Intimate Message titled "Wanted in America: Tolerance," strikes a distinct note of need. Joseph G. Harrison has seen through the fog of misrepresentation thrown about the whole problem of Negro rights by both sides.

We have found in the South that this is a problem which deals with dangerous emotions, strong tradition, and what seem to be to some people economic threats. In Mississippi, my native State, there is a decided desire to solve the problem among thinking men and women, but they realize that the greatest damage is being done by the impatient ones among the Negroes themselves and by well-wishing "Eastern" so-called "liberals."

Too often the charge has been made without reason that the South has failed in its efforts to solve the Negro problem. From the North has come too many times the charge that we don't know how to do it, and, anyway, don't want to.

To see this situation clearly, it is a good suggestion to these people to restudy their history, particularly in the Reconstruction (certainly a misnomer) Era after the Civil War. Human hatreds and prejudices were engendered during those years when the Union Army inflicted insults and carpet baggers used the Negro, in an attempt to grind the Southerners into political and economic subjection.

In that era was born the prejudice, not so much against the Negro as against the efforts, misguided and ill-advised, to force an equal status upon the Negro despite the effect upon the white Southerner.

Since then, the white Southerner, after witnessing what comes from having given the Negro a right to vote, has jealously guarded his franchise.

Too often, the "Yankee" experts who advise and demand that the Negro be given immediate franchise rights have not studied that phase of Southern history when the Negro controlled the legislatures, the courthouses, and the city halls, and when he failed so utterly to live up to his responsibilities—which, of course, was then only natural.

Since then, the Negro has improved; he is getting more education and the race has been raised perceptibly economically.

Only by elevating the Negro to a higher mental atmosphere, largely through more and better educational facilities, will we be able to help the Negro race in this country. The South, still not recovered from the economic disaster fostered by the Reconstruction Days, cannot alone provide these facilities. Federal aid is necessary.

Thus we will see the Negro slowly rise to his rightful position, and we will find that not only the South, but the entire country will benefit from this advancement.

So, a word of advice to those in the North who in their anxiety for the Negro too often trample on others' feelings: Give us sane and sober help; show us that you will work with us and not against us and we will solve this problem.

Keep this in mind: We do not deny that the Negro has his rights—that is, except for such Southerners as Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia and Representative John Rankin of Mississippi. We want to see the Negro advanced and we are working toward that end.

Houston, Texas — BICKNELL EUBANKS, Bureau Manager, United Press

Mechanical Cousins?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A rather too common lay tendency to assume that the airplane and automobile are brother and sister, rather than distant cousins, simply because they happen both to be powered by internal-combustion engines, is encouraged in your article, "Will They Build a Flying Automobile?"

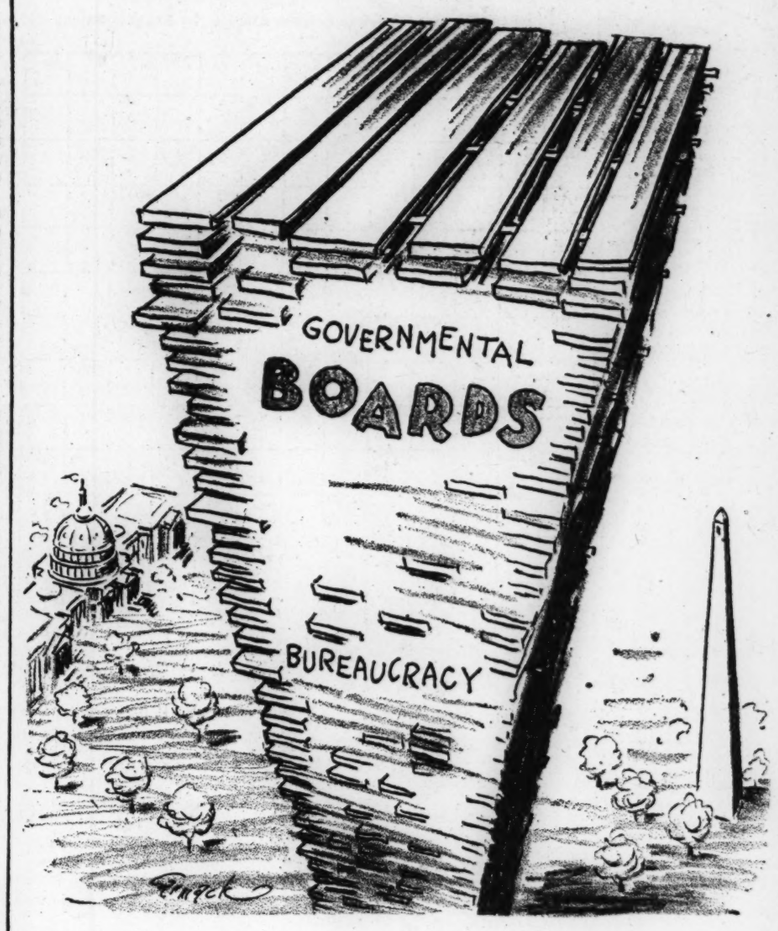
The automobile would be a most uncomfortable thing to ride in, and a most unreliable and dangerous piece of machinery on a hill, in a rut, or going around a curve, if it had the lightness of an airplane.

The making of airplanes will profit from the mass production lessons learned and applied by the auto makers. The automobile will profit from the greater research necessary to the mass production of airplanes. But there will not necessarily be any useful combination or interchange of the essential qualities and characteristics, the one with the other.

Chicago — W. C. R.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Did Someone Say There Was a Lumber Shortage?



Fame Is Spelled in Lower Case

As I headed up a rivet on the mowing machine the other day, it occurred to me that everlasting fame does not necessarily consist of being famous forever. If the apparent redundancy of the foregoing sentence bothers you, perhaps you will then assist me in proving my point by telling all you know about Mr. Pitman.

Now that you have revealed such utter ignorance of that worthy man, let me add that every farmer in the United States can tell you that the pitman rod on a mowing machine is what makes the scythe skitter in the cutter-bar—the device that converts a rotary motion to a lateral to-and-fro. Even the dictionary will assist you by saying that the pitman is a rod connecting a crank pin with a piston. Actually, it is a wooden rod (that breaks two or three times during the mowing season) without which a mowing machine would be useless. Likewise, as every dweller along mid-Western rivers knows, it is the bar that drives the great stern paddle wheels.

It was invented, as far as recollection serves, by a Mr. Pitman. But where are the snows of yesteryear? Where is Mr. Pitman? Who was he? Where did he live? Only stubborn research would reveal all that—and yet his name is annually on the tongues of a million farmers. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

From musing thus, it was only a step to a consideration of Mr. McAdam, whose highways have lately been superseded by Mr. Tarvia and Mr. Bituminous-Asphalt. We knock the capital letters from his name, and burn four gallons a week on his roads without the faintest notion of his name and career. No doubt the reference books behind me here would tell a lot about the gentleman, but a world familiar with macadam roads isn't much concerned with the life of Mr. McAdam.

No doubt it is the same with Mr. Watt, who lives forever on the electric light statements. We all remember the steaming teakettle story—but what else? I do recall that Mr. Morris left some literature in addition to an adjustable armchair, but I rather guess the world suspects he was really two different men. A name that lives forever isn't always a guarantee of men's remembrance.

Finally, take Mr. Peavey. He invented a device for rolling logs, the fame of which spread from Bangor, Maine, throughout the world. Mr. Peavey, as far as most of us are concerned, is one with Nineveh and Tyre. But with a peavey we move our logs, and the name will live as long as men take timber to a mill.

It is no doubt in the minds of many of us to leave our footprints on the sands of time. But Mr. Pitman and Mr. Peavey and others of that memorably-forgotten band caution us to be careful what boon we contribute to establish ourselves for posterity. When that man makes the better mousetrap, his name will no doubt go on and on and on. But it probably will be spelled with a small letter—even as we now are tempted to do with diesel engine and pullman car.

JOHN GOULD

Forecast for '44

"Say, Junior. I want to speak to you, son."

"Yes, Dad?"

"Ah—you've been behaving yourself pretty well lately. I'm—er, pleased with you."

"Oh! Well, thanks, Dad."

"Yes. Just thought I'd mention it, you know. Never hurts to let someone know things like that."

"Sure. Well . . . thanks."

"Just a minute, son. Don't go away. Is there—er, anything you need? I mean, any little purchase . . . you might need some extra spending money, say—?"

"Why, no, Dad. Thanks just the same. It's nice of you to offer, but my allowance is plenty."

"Um-m. Yes. I see. Well, I'm glad to hear that, of course. I just thought . . . Oh, by the way, there's a little thing I wanted to ask you. Almost—ha, ha—forgot it. I thought I might go bowling tonight, and I wondered if you're using your bicycle."

"Well, no, Dad, but—"

"Sh-h-h. Not so loud. Your mother might hear us. Now look, son—I won't hurt it. I used to be pretty good on a wheel in my younger days, you know."

"Oh, it's not that, Dad. I just meant—"

"And I'm not too heavy for it, either. I've been walking a lot since my tires wore out, you know. I'm down to 170."

"Gee, Dad, it isn't that, honest. But, well, Mother asked first, so I let her take it tonight. Maybe some other time . . ."

K. K.

Mirror of World Opinion

Liquor on Trains

There is one detail in which the removal of "luxury cars" from passenger trains will not, for many, decrease the comfort of railroad travel. It may be assumed that among the cars discontinued will be the so-called "tap" and "tavern" cars, the atmosphere of which generally becomes more and more like that of the low-grade saloon as the journey continues. . . . In many instances, the bar occupies a part of the car paradoxically designed for the ease and comfort of those who like to watch the passing scenery, or read a magazine, or listen to the radio. Even where there is a car devoted exclusively to drinking, tipplers often find their way through the rest of the train to the annoyance of passengers who remain in the space assigned to them.

We are not advocating prohibition nor are we writing a temperance lecture. The drinking habits of individuals are no concern of ours—but the annoyance to passengers on trains at the hands of the few who drink too much ought to be of concern to the railroads. We have sometimes wondered whether the revenue resulting from the sale of liquor on trains paid for the added expense and trouble it caused. High license fees must be paid for each car in which liquor is sold. Trainmen complain, with justice, of the added responsibility put on them by the mixing of drunks with other passengers. . . .

It would seem that now would be a good time, not only to remove the bars as part of the program to take off luxury cars, but to discontinue entirely the nuisance of selling liquor on trains, except, perhaps, with meals in the dining cars. We have a feeling that passenger traffic men and trainmen would welcome the move provided it were made simultaneously on all railroads. If made simultaneously on all railroads.—*Traffic World.*

On Refusing a Cocktail

I wish I could print in indelible ink the following advice to all the hosts and hostesses who give cocktail parties:

It is extremely inhospitable to invite people to your house and give a certain number of them not a single swallow of anything that they can drink. In other words, to force people to go thirsty or to drink an alcoholic beverage which they do not want, is just as inconsiderate as to invite them to dine and put nothing on their plates but the one item of food to which they happen to be allergic.

This comes to my mind because of a letter that is too serious to set aside. A reader asks:

> What can one do when there is nothing but alcoholic cocktails—take one and leave it untouched, or refuse it? I have done both and am equally embarrassed. I happen to have had a pretty hard time to overcome a habit that had the best of me, and in my particular case, as well as in that of many like me, courtesy to my hostess seems a trivial matter compared to what a return to old tastes would mean to me!

Having fully answered this in my advice to the hostess, my only additional answer is that there should be no more embarrassment in refusing a cocktail than there is in refusing a cup of tea!—EMILY POST in the *Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The Wide Horizon

Airmen's Pledge

Some day the sky shall be restored,
Wholly and for all time,
To the stars and the sun and the moon,
To clouds and rain and snow, and to the birds,
And to planes that wing their welcome and accustomed ways.

Then we shall scan the sky
Only to seek out Orion and the Pleiades,
To watch the winged squadrons of the geese,
Or to see if the hay should be hurried in before the storm,
Or casually to glimpse the passing of the Tokyo plane.

IVAL MCPEAK

What of the Volga Germans?

By Robert R. Mullen

When American correspondents went up the Volga during the famine of 1921 they found conditions severest just north of Stalingrad, stretching about half way to Kuibyshev. When their boat pulled into shore, the correspondents found a gentle agricultural people who, surprisingly, spoke German.

These were the Volga Germans, descendants of that band of 27,000 or so that Catherine II resettled in the years just before 1774. For a century and a half they had struggled against the uncertain moisture, the unscheduled encroachments of the salt marshes, the generally inept Czarist government, and the problems of the Revolution. Still they grew.

* * *

When a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor visited them in 1937, the original 27,000 had grown to a half million. This correspondent found that, to all appearances, the Soviets had been good to the Volga Germans. A separate republic had been set up. New schools had been established, new towns laid out. Ambitious irrigation projects were outlined, and carried out so far as war production demands would allow. It appeared to our observer that Communism had taken a popular hold on the Germans of the Volga, although they still maintained a representative in Berlin.

Since the war, news from the Volga has been conflicting. One dispatch would report the Volga Germans fighting shoulder to shoulder with their Russian compatriots against the Nazis; another would assert the Volga Germans were harboring saboteurs, and were waiting to greet the *Wehrmacht* with open arms.

Then, a year ago, Moscow ordered banishment to Siberia. There was consolation in the news that fertile lands had been set aside, that the removal would be designed to better the Volga Germans' lot.

* * *

Since then, the curtain of silence has fallen over the Volga Germans. There is some reason for believing many of them may still remain in their little republic. To move such a number of families in the busy year the Russians have experienced seems an impossibility.

One can only hope that if they still reside north of Stalingrad they will refrain, at this critical moment, from betraying the land that has given them homes and the people who, in the past two decades, have given them a sample, large enough to constitute a promise, of progress.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

Rule and Obedience

There is no act more moral between men than that of rule and obedience. Woe to him that claims obedience when it is not due; woe to him that refuses it when it is! God's law is in that, I say, however the Parchment-laws may run: there is a Divine Right or else a Diabolic Wrong at the heart of every claim that one man makes upon another.

. . . I esteem the modern error, That all goes by self-interest and the checking and balancing of greedy knaveries, and that, in short, there is nothing divine whatever in the association of men, a still more despicable error, natural as it is to an unbelieving century, than that of a "divine right" in people *called* Kings. I say, Find me the true King and he *has* a divine right over me. That we knew in some tolerable measure how to find him, and that all men were ready to acknowledge his divine right when found: this is precisely the healing which a sick world is everywhere, in these ages, seeking after! —From "Heroes and Hero-Worship," by THOMAS CARLYLE. (1840.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ....$12.00 — Three months..$3.00
Six months....$6.00 — One month....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1292 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.